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## MARTIAL LAW IS PROCLAIMED IN GERMAN CAPITAL

Control of Berlin Given Over to Minister of National Defense, in View of Conflict Between the Workers and the Military

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.  
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The German Government has decided to proclaim martial law in Berlin, in view of the conflict between the workers and the military, and to hand over the control of the capital to the Minister of National Defense, Gustave Noske, one of the Moderate Socialist leaders who is hated by Communists and Extremists generally but who is a man of great energy and resourcefulness.

Mr. Noske is reported to have said tonight that he has the city well under control. It is certain that the troops are absolutely reliable and that any attempt of the Communists to overthrow the government is doomed to failure.

As a matter of fact, the opinion generally expressed tonight in well-informed circles is that the Communists are seeking to stir up trouble, not because they expect the government's position will be seriously threatened but because they want to disturb public opinion and to prevent any serious beginning being made in the work of reconstruction in Germany. Troops in large numbers have reached the city during the past few hours.

Strikes are announced to take place on Thursday.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The rifle and machine-gun fire which was opened on the mob at 3:40 p. m. today lasted five minutes. It was most severe around the Reichstag building, where the mob was firing in all directions. Provocation for firing upon the crowd was furnished by its attempt to storm the west entrance of the building.

A score of men attacked several guards and wrenched their rifles away from them just as the soldiers came up, and then general firing began. When the mob ran into the street fronting the south side of the edifice, soldiers stationed there apparently suspected they would be attacked and immediately opened a fusillade.

When the troops dispersed the crowd outside the building, they extended their cordon in the direction of Unter den Linden, where throngs filled the streets. An officer who chanced along was severely beaten by the crowd.

The National Assembly temporarily adjourned amid great confusion, but after a short recess the president, Constantine Fehrenbach, rising from his seat, told the deputies the day's casualties had reached a total which would occasion profound regret, and that further deliberations could, under the circumstances, hardly be expected to continue with the necessary calm. He proposed an adjournment until 10 a. m. on Wednesday.

The deputies received the announcement standing and then left the chamber.

### Rioting Renewed on Wednesday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Serious rioting was renewed in Berlin on Wednesday and military reinforcements have been called out by the government. Semi-official figures placed the number of fatalities as a result of Tuesday's riots at 42 and the wounded at 105.

Commenting on latest outbreaks in front of the Reichstag, the "Vorwärts" today declared that the police showed commendable patience and "did not fire on the crowds until 10 policemen had been killed or wounded." The paper stated that Dr. K. W. W. Heine, Minister of the Interior, and the Chief of Police were personally to be commended.

"However," the paper adds, "the aim of the criminals was achieved. Fresh excitement has been incited among the working classes and the 'Vorwärts' denounced the uprising as an act of 'hotheaded scoundrelism.'"

### Proclamation of German Government

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—The government has issued the following proclamation to the German inhabitants of the territories which are being separated from Germany:

"The unhappy issue of the war has left us defenseless to the arbitrary will of an opponent who is imposing upon us in the name of peace the heaviest of sacrifices, the first of which is the renunciation of German territories in the east, west and north, without regard to the principles of self-determination by which hundreds of thousands of our German countrymen are being placed under foreign domination.

"German brothers and sisters: Not only in the hour of farewell but forever, mourning for our loss will fill our hearts. We vow to you on behalf of the entire German people that we will not forget you. You on your part, will not forget your common German fatherland, of that we are sure.

"Whatever is possible for us to do to preserve to you the mother language, the German character and the sacred spiritual union of the home-

land will be done. We will unceasingly urge that promises given in the Treaty shall be kept. Our sympathy, our care, our ardent love will unfailingly be yours.

"Across all frontier barriers German nationality remains one entity. Be strong with us in the belief that the German people will not perish, but on hard-won liberal foundations will rise to the highest political and economic and social culture.

"Countrymen! A hard injustice was done you and us by forcible separation. The right of self-determination has been refused the German population. But we do not abandon hope. You, too, one day will be granted this national fundamental right. We will therefore, despite all pain, call to one another full of hope and confidence in this hour of parting. We will truly ever stand together with our entire strength for the right of our nationality."

## NAVY'S CONDUCT IN WAR IS REVIEWED

Rear Admiral Sims, in Letter to Secretary Daniels, Not Made Public, Analyzes Policies—Full Inquiry Into Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another letter has been sent to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, president of the Naval College at Newport, Rhode Island, in which the conduct of the naval war by the United States Navy Department is analyzed critically, with the view of drawing lessons which will be useful in any future naval operations. Secretary Daniels would not make public this letter yesterday.

The first letter of criticism from Rear Admiral Sims concerned the awards of navy decorations for meritorious conduct in the war. It resulted in a reconsideration of the awards by Secretary Daniels, with a decision to send all the awards to President Wilson for final approval. The board of awards of the Navy Department is reviewing the awards now, and may not finish its work for several weeks.

Secretary Daniels said yesterday he had not read all of Rear Admiral Sims' letter. He expected other high naval officers would send in their opinions of the way the navy should have acted in certain instances and situations. In England, he remarked, the battle of Jutland was still a subject of lively discussion by naval officers, while other admirals had their own disputes. He said he did not object to a free discussion, but did not attach as much importance to the work of certain United States naval officers as they themselves seemed to.

### Officers to Testify

The sub-committee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee which was appointed to investigate awards of naval decorations will have Rear Admiral Sims as the first witness tomorrow morning. A request was sent yesterday by the sub-committee to Secretary Daniels to notify most of the high officers of the navy and all bureau chiefs of the Navy Department to be ready to testify. Secretary Daniels himself will testify whenever called.

While the names of those awarded medals have been published, the delivery of the medals has not been made, hence the President can revise the list if he elects to differ with Secretary Daniels over the final report to be submitted by the board of awards. The sub-committee, however, can take no affirmative action in revising the awards unless it should report to the whole committee that the authority given to the President to make awards shall be altered or abolished before the medals are delivered.

### Army Awards

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, ordered the department to prepare data about the awards of army decorations asked for in a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on Tuesday on motion of James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts. Gen. John J. Pershing made about 8000 awards in France, and the War Department made about 500 in the United States. All were reviewed and approved by Secretary Baker. He said he did not take any affirmative action in revising awards, but had made changes in some of the awards of the War Department, chiefly those to civilians who had executive functions during the war and were closely in touch with Secretary Baker. All of the medals have been delivered.

In addition to the awards, the House resolution asked for recommendations for awards which were several times as numerous as the awards, and the task of formulating the data will engage the services of many clerks for a considerable period. General Pershing's records must be consulted, as well as those at the War Department.

### DECREE IN "JOURNAL OFFICIEL"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The "Journal Officiel" has published a decree by which the High Commissioner of the French Republic in the Rhenish provinces is named the French delegate of the High International Commission, entrusted with the execution of the arrangements under the Peace Treaty.

## CONFERENCE ON TREATY PLANNED

Movement Started to Get the Moderates of Both Sides Together, Excluding Party Leaders, to Discuss Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senators advocating the immediate ratification of the Treaty took steps yesterday looking to the calling of a conference of Republicans and Democrats in order to have a general discussion of the present situation and to reduce to their lowest common denominator the differences between the two factions in the Senate and obstacles proving a bar to speedy action.

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, and Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, agreed to obtain the names of eight representative senators of each party to sign a call for a general conference, which will probably be held within the next few days. Those behind this movement to get the moderates on both sides together will not include the leaders of either party in the conference, thus indicating a very general feeling that the differences between the rank and file in the Senate on ratification are much less radical than the differences between the leaders.

### Leaders Not Invited

It was intimated that no invitation would be extended to Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader; to Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration spokesman; or to Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, who is contesting the minority leadership with Mr. Hitchcock. The aim is to get together all senators, irrespective of party, who desire to get the Treaty ratified and who in order to do this are ready to make real concessions without which talk of agreement is mere waste of time.

Despite the unwillingness of Democratic senators to break with President Wilson on the issue of ratification and the general feeling of loyalty to Senator Lodge among the Republican rank and file, the truth is dawning on both sides, namely, that there is no common ground between the White House view and the stand-pat attitude of the Massachusetts Senator, and that the Treaty cannot possibly be ratified if either of these views is to prevail.

The current of public sentiment, as reflected through the press and otherwise, has gone a long way already to convince senators that the country largely wants the ratification of the Treaty and really is indifferent to the character of the reservations adopted so long as these reservations do not make it impossible for the other nations to accept them or render American participation in the League of Nations a matter of doubtful value to the cause of world peace.

### Minority Leadership Contest

Negotiations for a compromise are not expected to advance much further until the contest for the minority leadership is settled. Senator Hitchcock called a Democratic caucus for Thursday to decide on the leadership question. The vote of the Democratic caucus will be very close, so much so that whichever of the contestants, Mr. Hitchcock or Mr. Underwood, is elected to lead the Democrats, the decision will hang on one or two votes. The adherents of both candidates predicted victory yesterday, the indications, however, being that Senator Hitchcock may carry the election by the narrowest of margins.

The importance of Senator Hitchcock's election would lie in the fact that, throughout the fight, he has been opposed to an agreement on any program which was not sure beforehand would have the approval of President Wilson. Up to date the Senator from Nebraska has thrown the whole weight of his influence to convince the arbitration senators that they cannot risk a compromise without first ensuring it is acceptable to the White House thus making the fight in the Senate a three-sided instead of a two-sided contest.

### Republican Preferences

For this reason the Republican advocates of immediate ratification would, on the whole, prefer to deal with Senator Underwood, who, they believe, is more inclined than is Mr. Hitchcock to have the Senate accept independently, leaving the President only his constitutional prerogative to accept or reject whatever compromise the Senate reaches on ratification. This is certainly true of Senator Lodge, who has dealt altogether with Senator Underwood and has not conferred with Senator Hitchcock since November 10, when the resolutions of ratification were voted on.

The mulling over Article X continued yesterday, but no satisfactory solution of the difficulty appeared in sight. Senator Lodge again reiterated to Senator Underwood his determination to hold fast to the resolution adopted by the Senate majority, which means that he will insist that the "obligation" to preserve territorial integrity under this article of the League covenant will be specifically "repudiated" if Senator Hitchcock has his way; and if the Democrats continue to consult President Wilson, it is not seen how there can be an agreement based on such repudiation.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE POSTPONED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Christian Science lecture, previously announced for this evening at The First Church of Christ, Scientist, has been postponed until next Monday evening, January 19.

Miss Mary G. Ewing of Chicago, the lecturer, was to have arrived from England yesterday, but her boat will not arrive in New York until Sunday. Miss Ewing has been on a lecture tour across the Atlantic for several months, and is returning to fill her engagements in this country.

The lecture next Monday evening will be in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets, at 8 o'clock, and is free.

## CHINA COMPOSES SECTIONAL STRIFE

Peking Reports Formation of a New Cabinet and Prospect of the Establishment of Domestic Peace—Loans Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports received yesterday at the Chinese Legation from Peking were regarded as indicative of the most favorable developments in China. A new cabinet has been formed, the permanent organization of which is believed to mark the end of a long period of political strife between factions in Peking and the ascendancy of Tuan Chi-jui, one time Premier, and one of the ablest men in northern China.

Chin Yun-peng, formerly acting Premier, is Prime Minister in the new cabinet, and he will hold also the portfolio of Minister of War. The other members are: Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-hsiang; Minister of the Interior and also Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Tien Wen-lieh; Minister of Finance, Li Hsu-ho; Minister of the Navy, Admiral Sah Cheng-ping; Minister of Justice, Chu Shen; Minister of Communications, Tseng Yu-cheng.

Chu Tzu-cul, formerly Minister of Finance, has been appointed Director-General of the Currency, and will have charge of currency reform, placing it on a sound and uniform basis. This is an undertaking which the powers have for several years advised China to begin.

### New Peace Delegate Chosen

Another dispatch to the legation announces that Tang Shao-yi, head of the South China peace delegation, and who refused to meet Wang Yi-tang, the northern or Peking Government delegate, has consented to a renewal of peace negotiations between the North and South. Mr. Wang having been returned to Peking and another northern delegate having been named.

Although the Peking Government has not gazetted the name of the new northern peace-maker, there is reason to believe that he is Kung Shin-tsen, a former Prime Minister.

There is great optimism here over the prospect of the early reestablishment of domestic peace in China. The South, it is said, while insisting upon many terms, has proposed two major propositions which the Peking Government is likely to accept, these being the election of a new Parliament and the selection of a southerner for the vice-presidency, there being no Vice-President at present.

### Sectional Dispute Settled

Peace parleys between the North and the South have been in progress for about a year. They were abruptly broken off several weeks ago by Tang Shao-yi, head of the southern delegation, who refused to receive Wang Yi-tang, and there were reports that the South had decided to "renew active hostilities, but that conservative and business interests prevented this.

One of the great impediments in the way of foreign financial help for China aside from the consortium, has been the national disunion. There is reason for believing that if the difficulties between the two sections are adjusted and a new Parliament returned, the Chinese Government will arrange fresh loans in the United States, in which the South and the North would share. The disbanding of a large part of China's standing army is dependent upon reconciliation between the two sections.

It is known that the State Department is willing to encourage United States bankers to advance loans to China on ample security, without requiring political or economic concessions, provided certain administrative reforms are carried out in China and the two sections can unite for the common good of the country.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND TURKISH PROBLEM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—According to the "Matin," Mr. Lloyd George seems determined to solve the Turkish problem and is distinctly in favor of maintaining the Turks in Constantinople, whilst the French Government is, on the other hand, the object of an active propaganda in favor of the Turks.

It is believed that C. C. A. Jonnart is to be the president of the commission on reparations, a post which has been declined by Louis Loucheur.

## HEARING IS HELD ON RACE RIOTS

Senate Sub-Committee Seeks to Determine Whether It Has Jurisdiction to Order a Full Investigation on the Subject

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A special sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings yesterday to determine whether the committee had jurisdiction in the matter of ordering a full investigation of race riots and lynchings in the United States under the resolution introduced by Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas.

William P. Dillingham (R.), Senator from Vermont, presided and declared himself in full sympathy with the Negroes. Their suffering at the hands of lawless mobs was a national question, he asserted, "but the only question with us is how to deal with it."

Senator Curtis, in setting forth the wrongs of the Negroes and their insistence upon protection and redress at the hands of Congress, read from the reports of an investigation made by the Department of Justice, dealing largely with the alleged incitement of Negroes to rioting and disorder by organizers and speakers from the I. W. W.

### Need of Investigation

The propaganda of this organization extended from New York to Philadelphia and Chicago and Omaha, and as far south as Louisiana. "The Negro is poor material for Socialism, but an excellent tool for the radical," it was stated.

"The program is so great and the states have so neglected their duty that Congress can and should make an investigation," Senator Curtis concluded.

Members of various Negro organizations who spoke endeavored to make light of the reports that any considerable number of Negroes were being used by the I. W. W. or other radical bodies.

"The I. W. W. does not scratch the surface," asserted Archibald D. Grimké, "but 12,000,000 human beings are being pushed to the limit of endurance. You are dealing with inflammatory material." He added dramatically: "We come here with our great wrongs and you do not care, you say you cannot do anything."

Senator Dillingham interrupted him to say that they did care and that they were deeply concerned with finding a way to do something to put an end to such a situation. He hoped that some of the men who had come there to represent the Negroes would be able to make helpful proposals.

### Two Proposals Made

The Rev. J. G. Robinson, a Methodist preacher, paid tribute to Senator Dillingham and Senator Curtis and believed they could tell them two things which they could do to help the present intolerable situation. The first was to pass legislation and leave it to the Supreme Court to decide whether they had the right to do it, and the other was to take steps to insure general suffrage in the southern states where it did not exist.

He asserted that because of a letter which he wrote to the President on July 26, 1919, he had been compelled to leave his home. In this letter he had said, "Before the Negroes will again submit to many of the injustices which we have suffered, the white man will have to kill more of them than the combined soldiers that were slain in the great world war."

This letter raised a storm of indignant protest throughout the country and Mr. Robinson received so many threatening letters that he left the South.

U. S. Bratton, formerly assistant United States attorney, who got into trouble by taking charge of cases for Negroes in Arkansas, said that his son, who was present, had been chained between two Negroes and had

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## SOCIALISTS WILL ATTACK VALIDITY OF ASSEMBLY ACTS

Question Raised of Propriety of Proceedings When Certain Districts Are Unrepresented as a Result of Suspensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Asserting that since last week they have been unlawfully prevented from representing their constituents although during that time legislative matters have been dealt with in which their constituents had a right to be heard, Charles Solomon and Louis Waldman, two of the suspended Socialist representatives, have written to Louis Martin, chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, asking how long the Assembly means to deny their constituents representation and demanding that they proceed no further with legislative business "until the Assembly is properly organized." It is thought that the Socialists will attack the validity of all laws passed during their suspension.

The New York State executive committee of the American Legion at its meeting on Saturday will be asked to express an opinion on the Assembly's action, it is expected, and a resolution criticizing the suspension of the Socialist assemblymen as "high-handed and un-American" will be hotly contested by those who feel that any action taken by the Legion in such a matter would be considered partisan, the committee believing that the status of the Albany situation is political. A committee member favoring action in the matter by the Legion says that in view of the Bar Association's interpretation of the legal side of the question, the Legion's failure to take a stand would be unfortunate.

### Socialist Defense Plans

Before the Judiciary Committee of the state Assembly, according to present plans, the suspended Socialist members will first ask for dismissal of the charges against them on the ground that there is no legal or constitutional warrant for such proceedings. They say they will be prepared to show that no such proceeding has ever been attempted in either House of Congress or in any state legislature, and to support by ample authority the contention that the Assembly had no such power as it seeks to exercise.

If these motions are denied the Socialists will put their accusers to proof of the charges. They will be ready to maintain that the Socialist Party is and always has been a regular party, entitled to the same constitutional and political rights as other parties and moving fully within constitutional lines. They will be willing to take up the fundamental questions involved, those of constitutional government and political democracy. They expect that the fight along this line will be made not only by the Socialist Party but also by the representatives of other organizations which are identifying themselves with the cause of the excluded Socialists. And the Socialists are prepared, if the decision goes against them, to take the case to the highest court.

### Issue Said to Affect Whole People

Counsel have advised that the Assembly's action is not final in such a case, but is subject to review by the courts. As the Socialists see it, the issue affects not only the Socialist Party as such, but also, and to a vital extent, the people as a whole, and democratic institutions. And the party therefore appreciates and welcomes the cooperation of organizations and persons who have already offered their services against the Assembly action.

Prominent among such offers is that of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, which adopted by a vote of 174 to 117 a resolution declaring that organization's unalterable opposition to "any action by the Assembly excluding from its membership because of affiliation with any political party, when seeking by constitutional and legal methods to bring about any change in our Constitution and laws, any person duly elected to its membership."

Under this resolution a committee, consisting of Charles Evans Hughes, who introduced it, Morgan J. O'Brien, Louis Marshall, Joseph M. Proskauer and Ogden L. Mills, will appear before the Judiciary Committee and take such action as may in their judgment be necessary "to safeguard and protect the principles of representative government which are involved in the proceedings now pending."

### Debate Heated at Times

Mr. Hughes supported this resolution with a strong speech. A motion to table was lost, as was a motion to uphold the Assembly's action. There was considerable opposition to the resolution, and the debate was heated at times.

The New York Board of Aldermen has refused to table a resolution condemning the Assembly's action and asking for impeachment of Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet. This is the first time a motion to table a Socialist resolution in that body has been lost. The Socialists say, however, that sending the resolution to committee buries it, because the president ruled out of order an attempt by a Socialist to order consideration on the resolution at once.

A number of prominent men and women have sent a protest to Louis M.



Martin, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, holding that the Assembly's action establishes a precedent for the exclusion of any minority at the will of the majority.

The New York Joint Board of the Americanized Clothing Workers of America says: "If carried to its logical conclusion, this action will render impossible the existence of minor political parties and the organization of new ones. The path of progress would then be blocked and all liberties of the people lost."

### Speaker Thinks Acts Valid

Mr. Sweet Believes Suspensions Do Not Incapacitate Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ALBANY, New York — Before convening the Assembly yesterday, Speaker Thaddeus G. Sweet, in an interview, stated with regard to the special committee of the New York Bar Association appointed "to take such action as may in their judgment be necessary to safeguard and protect the principles of representative government," that the question of such a committee being officially recognized must rest with the Judiciary Committee. They could certainly attend, like anyone else, but if a precedent was made in their favor the Speaker was of opinion that it would open the door to a thousand and one similar committees. So far as he could see, the only way the Bar Association committee could receive official recognition would be for them to be invited by the suspended members of the Assembly to represent them.

The Speaker then went on to say that contrary to what some of the newspapers had been hinting, the Socialists would receive a fair trial and the people of the State of New York would have the opportunity of reading the evidence for themselves.

### Reports of Testimony

The Assembly convened at 11 a. m. and adjourned at 11:10. The only reference to the trial was made by Samuel Dickstein, of New York, who desired to introduce a resolution to provide for the members to receive the printed copies of the testimony within 24 hours of its being given. When the Speaker said that arrangements had been made to give each member a copy of the testimony within 12 to 15 hours of its being taken, the resolution was withdrawn.

After the meeting the Speaker was asked if it was not a fact that all acts of the Assembly were rendered null and void while five districts were not represented on account of the suspension of five of its members. Mr. Sweet said that he was no lawyer, but he had been informed that such was not the case, and he went on to say that there were several congressional and state precedents which would bear him out.

The Assembly has formally given notice to the Attorney-General, C. D. Newton, that his office is retained to present its case at the trial. Although Attorney-General Newton has expressed the opinion that any lawyers who wish to take part in the proceedings should be welcomed, it is generally felt that the Judiciary Committee will not permit the special committee of the Bar Association to appear officially unless they are engaged for that purpose by the Socialists.

The five suspended Socialist members of the Assembly will be allowed to determine whether or not they shall be tried singly as individuals, or as a group, according to a statement made by Louis Martin, chairman of the committee, which had a discussion on the proceedings of the trial yesterday afternoon. The committee also passed a resolution empowering Attorney-General Newton to employ special counsel if in the judgment of himself and the committee it should be necessary. Mr. Martin also stated that both sides would be given as many subpoenas as they required, but that in all probability the committee would subpoena no witnesses. Attorney-General Newton, who went to New York last night to confer with leading attorneys on the case there, says he has not named Elihu Root as counsel. Mr. Newton considers that the counsel of the Socialists cannot take the case out of the hands of the Judiciary Committee, on the ground that the Assembly by its constitution is a court unto itself.

### Rules of Procedure

Rules which the Judiciary Committee will follow in the examination of the five suspended Socialists were made public last night.

The determination has been reached that the proceedings shall begin on January 20, in the Assembly chamber of the State Capitol at 11 o'clock a. m. The committee will sit until 1 o'clock, take a recess until 2 and then proceed anew until 5 o'clock. In cases not otherwise provided for, the procedure of investigating committees of the Legislature, as prescribed by law, is to prevail.

Speaker Sweet made public a letter received from Miles Polindexter (R.), United States Senator from Washington, commending him and the Assembly for suspending the Socialists. The letter in part reads:

"The action of the Assembly under your leadership was judicious in that these men were not finally excluded, but notice taken, as the Assembly had a right to do, of their publicly proclaimed views on governmental matters, and a further inquiry and investigation, as I understand the situation, was ordered by the Assembly before they should be permitted to sit as members of the Legislature of New York."

### Senator Johnson's Stand

United States Can Continue as Republic Only by Free Opinion, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York — A warning against interfering with the rights of free speech, free assembly and a

free press was uttered by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, speaking before the Brooklyn Republican County Committee. Senator Johnson attacked the New York Assembly for its suspension of the five duly elected Socialist assemblymen, saying that those today who, "lashing themselves into a fury against men holding opinions contrary to theirs, would suppress free legitimate expression," were forging for themselves the shackles they would fasten upon others. Such reaction, he said, spelled revolution, adding that "in the historic past as many crimes were committed in the name of law and order as in the name of liberty."

"The Constitution must be obeyed and respected, and representatives elected by the minority, acting within the law and the Constitution, should be protected," he added. "We can only continue as a republic by free public opinion. Censorship and governmental propaganda first curtail and limit freedom and then destroy it. In the last few years we have been flitting from taxpayers millions of money for governmental propaganda, but to disseminate information, but to hide defects and deficiencies and to praise what was not always praiseworthy."

"If we who are the majority and who are opposed to a fellow-citizen's opinions say to him that he cannot talk, refuse to permit those who believe with him peaceable assemblage, we make a mockery of the Constitution, and instead of democracy, we have a tyranny," he concluded.

### MR. HOOVER WOULD ACCEPT NOMINATION

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire

NEW YORK, New York — Herbert Hoover is a Progressive Republican, and receptive to a nomination in the presidential race. The mystery of Mr. Hoover's politics has been cleared up by Julius Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation, leader in the Hoover camp and long a personal friend and business associate of the former Food Administrator. Addressing some 1200 delegates to the National Wholesale Drygoods Association, and personal friends assembled here at a banquet last night, Mr. Barnes officially tossed the Hoover hat into the political ring and urged him as the man to head the Republican ticket.

Mr. Hoover is not "running after" the honor, Mr. Barnes explained, and would accept only if urgently called. He would prefer to have the Republican convention's indorsement and could be expected to attach himself to the Democratic Party only in the event the Republican convention adopted a non-progressive platform under a reactionary candidate.

### OUTRAGES NEAR TAMPICO ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Anti-American feeling in the Tampico district, fostered by German propaganda, made American lives worth less than during the fighting in the Argonne Forest, James J. Britt testified before the Senate sub-committee here yesterday. Mr. Britt is a New Yorker, a tank corps veteran and an attorney in Tampico since his discharge from the American army in March, 1919.

One of the three witnesses heard by the Fall committee at its first session here yesterday, George B. Blalock, of San Antonio, told of a colony of more than 100 Texas and Oklahoma families at Chamel, Mexico, being devastated, homes robbed and wrecked, women ravished and men killed, without redress.

F. M. Bee, Del Rio, Texas, who operated a cattle ranch 50 miles south of the border in 1915, testified to the killing of two American boys, Sharpe and Sellers on his place. He declared the slayers were believed by him to be Carranza officers, who were never apprehended.

Mr. Britt testified that F. J. Roney and Art Boles, oil men, were killed by bandits, who mistook Roney for an oil company paymaster whom he resembled. Mr. Britt, who is a member of the American Legion post at Tampico, said the legionnaires guarded the bodies until they could be examined by United States physicians to prevent a repetition of the James Wallace case.

### F. A. MUNSEY BUYS BENNETT NEWSPAPERS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire

NEW YORK, New York — The New York Herald announces in its edition of this morning its purchase by Frank A. Munsey. Mr. Munsey has bought all the publications formerly owned by James Gordon Bennett, it is announced, including, besides The New York Herald, The Evening Telegram, and the Paris edition of The World. The announcement is signed by Rodman Wanamaker and the Guaranty Trust Company, executors of estate of James Gordon Bennett.

### INDICTMENTS CHARGE SUGAR PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The federal grand jury has returned seven indictments against seven dealers charged with sugar profiteering. An indictment against officers of See-Moon & Co. charges them with purchasing sugar at 10½ cents a pound and conspiring with the Surin & Portney Company to sell 10,000 pounds to retail grocers at 21½ cents a pound. Officers of the Mutual Grocery Company are charged with selling sugar at 17½ cents a pound. Fifteen other cases are to be taken before the grand jury.

## NEW YORK'S MOVE UPON SOCIALISTS

State Press Divided as to the Wisdom of Suspending the Five Men Who Had Been Elected to the State Assembly

Following are further extracts from New York newspaper editorials on the suspension of five Socialists by the state Assembly:

Lockport Union, Sun, and Journal (Independent)

The move to unseat five Socialists in the state Assembly was unexpected. For several years a few of that party have sat in the House, but got little attention. The action of the Assembly has precipitated a legal fight, no doubt, as the Socialists will fight back, but it will determine whether a Socialist can be expected to conscientiously serve any branch of American Government, either federal, state, or local, and at the same time be loyal to the kind of platform to which that party subscribes.

Rochester Herald (Independent)

What happened in Albany was not a defiance of representative government, either wanton or otherwise. The action of the Assembly was nothing more than the exercise of the ancient and unquestioned right of every representative legislative body on earth, to pass upon the fitness of persons elected to the body to be sworn in and to assume the duties of members.

Watertown Daily Times (Republican)

The New York State Assembly did a good day's work at its opening session. If Mr. Sweet conceived the idea of questioning their right (the five barred Socialists) he is to be praised for the courage of his action, and if Attorney-General Newton, who has been investigating the subject of radicalism in the State, planned the move, he is deserving of congratulations. The time is ripe to stop them and the action in the state Assembly was a good start.

New York Telegraph

There is no doubt that the Legislature of New York has a perfect and a legal right to exclude from membership any representative-elect distasteful to two-thirds of the personnel of that house to which the representative is chosen. The Constitution is plain. It is not even necessary to give a reason. The wise men who framed the fundamentals of parliamentary privileges assumed that law-making bodies would be possessed of reason and guided by the dictates of sanity. But it seems they could not foresee every emergency of the future. A law-making body has excluded five chosen men of delegated authority because of their political philosophy. These men personally are entitled to no sympathy. It is quite true they are out of touch with our system of government, but they have been returned by a majority of electors whose right to vote is the essence of that system. The precedent set is perhaps the most dangerous single circumstance connected with the present political upheaval in society. It is not only borrowed from Russia, but it is borrowed from the concept of Lenin, who excludes from the right of representation particular schools of political thought. It may prove a boomerang.

New York Globe

Old-fashioned Americanism is not dead. The principles of democracy upon which this country was established still remain as foundation stones in the faith of good citizens. The action of a committee of the New York Bar Association in denouncing the treatment of the Socialists at Albany is proof of that fact. No charge of sympathizing with Socialism can be brought against the notable array of attorneys who signed that protest against an action which they regard as "un-American" and one which, if successful, "must destroy the rights of minorities and the very foundation of representative government." These men are insisting as good Americans on the rights of an unpopular minority, and one with which they do not agree.

New York Evening Post

The Assembly yesterday refused by a vote of two to one to reconsider its action in suspending the five Socialist members-elect, but the alignment was very different from that upon the original resolution. The two non-Socialist Assemblymen who voted against it were joined by 31 others. Most of these were Democrats, so that nearly two-thirds of the Democratic Assemblymen are now recorded against the hasty procedure of last week. Exactly a tenth of the 110 Republican Assemblymen voted to reconsider. But this is not the whole story. Between a third and a fourth of the Republican members, along with the same percentage of Democrats, stayed outside of the Chamber last night while the vote was being taken. Last week they formed part of the triumphant 140. Their silence is eloquent of the change in atmosphere that has followed that first vote.

Auburn Citizen (Democratic)

This is not free government; it is self-righteousness gone mad. The men who rushed headlong into this un-American foolishness will on second thought rush to the Judiciary Committee and suggest that the action be rescinded. The way to make radicals is to assert dictatorship. The legislators had better return those five members and avert the reaction which is bound to come if they do not proceed in the good old American way. We attack radicals for trying to secure change by unlawful means; why,

then, should discontented citizens be denied the right to advocate change in a lawful way through elected representatives?

Auburn Advertiser-Journal (Republican)

Are Socialists Americans? If the Socialist Party, so-called, is guilty as charged, can it consistently expect its representatives to be seated under the American form of government? This question ought to be settled once and for all. If the Socialist Party is an alien organization, antagonistic to the American form of government and the development of American institutions, it cannot lay just claim to recognition. If it is otherwise, it should find no difficulty in establishing the fact. The time is critical. It cannot be fairly stated that Socialists have not had warning or that there is not ample warrant for the Assembly's suspicions.

Rome Daily Sentinel (Independent)

The sober second thought of the State is beginning to crystallize in opposition to the action of the state Assembly in suspending the privileges of the five Socialist members merely because they are Socialists and not because of any other personal unfitness as members of a law-making body. If we are to have popular government, the people must have free speech, free press, and minority representation in the law-making bodies. When a minority has opportunity to test its strength at the polls, it has no excuse to resort to the use of bombs, the rifle, or machine guns. The case of the Socialists is quite dissimilar from that of the alien agitators in the United States. The latter are here by sufferance. The Socialist voters have a right to say this is their country as well as ours.

## FRENCH NATION IS CALLED UPON TO WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — Louis Barthou, who has been reelected president of the General Council in the Department of Basses-Pyrénées, has made an important speech in which he declared that he regretted that the guarantees of the Peace Treaty had not destroyed the unity of Germany, but hoped that the entente would be sufficiently strong to prevent German militarism from again becoming a world danger and would take the necessary measure to guarantee the security of France and the peace of Europe.

Mr. Barthou said that he believed that, in what concerns the present economic crisis, the government should tackle the fiscal problem and the high-cost of living. "The passport of the nation should be to work," he declared. Louis Nail, Minister of Justice, developed the same theme at the general council in the department of Morbihan, of which he is president, declaring that the financial situation in France is taking all the attention of the parliamentarians and demands accurate decisions if it is hoped to avoid a real catastrophe.

Louis Klotz, the Minister of Finance, who has been elected president of the General Council in the Department of the Somme, affirmed that there never were more important tasks to be accomplished in all domains and declared that the united collaboration of all the public powers is necessary if the present problems are to be faced and solved.

## STRIKE MOVEMENT IN BELGIUM SPREADING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday) — The strike movement among the Belgian Government employees is spreading to the provinces, although the Premier has declared in the Chamber that the strikes are illegitimate and that those who fail to resume work will be regarded as having resigned. The Premier stated that the government recognized, and wished to remedy, the present difficulties, but would not tolerate threats.

Antwerp Workers on Strike

ANTWERP, Belgium (Monday) — All employees of the administration of bridges and roads in Antwerp province went on strike today following similar action on Saturday of 25,000 state employees.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday) — Employees in the public services in Limbourg and eastern Flanders quit their work today.

## ARREST IN BARCELONA OF 62 SYNDICALISTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday) — The Ministry of the Interior announces the arrest at Barcelona of 62 Syndicalist delegates, as a result of the discovery of their rendezvous, where large quantities of money, literature and arms were discovered. It is also stated in political circles that the arrests have been made in connection with the discovery of a plot to terrorize the population of Madrid by means of bombs.

Meanwhile the railwaymen's meeting at the People's Hall has endorsed the strike policy by a large majority.

CANDIDACY OF MR. DESCHANEL

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — Paul Deschanel was suddenly thrust forward as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic in the Chamber of Deputies last night. His acceptance is expected to force Mr. Clemenceau to announce whether or not he is a candidate.

## WORLD CRISIS IS SAID TO THREATEN

Sir George Paish Thinks Preservation of Civilization Hangs in Balance—Europe's Needs and Trade of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Sir George Paish, British economic expert, who came to the United States recently to arouse interest in sending supplies to the starving people of Europe, especially those of Austria, and who, incidentally, has taken advantage of the opportunity to discuss with bankers and business men the question of international exchange and credits, has now begun to make public speeches, in which he continues to impress upon his auditors the urgent needs of Europe, despite an attempt from certain interests to belittle those needs, an attempt which those interests have taken pains to emphasize since his arrival in this country.

It will be remembered that immediately following upon his arrival, certain newspaper interests proclaimed his supposition as a fact that Sir George had come here to ask for a huge loan, the inference being that Sir George was appearing before the American public somewhat in the nature of a beggar who was concealing the real extent of his assets.

Official Claim Not Made

This resulted in a statement from official British sources repudiating Sir George as not representing the British Government, which he had not claimed he represented, and for advocating a loan policy which he had not advocated.

The truth was that Sir George had come representing the fight of the famine council and the Vienna emergency relief fund. He came also as any economic expert might have come, to study the question of world reconstruction and to advocate his own plan for financing war-devastated Europe. This plan he had never claimed to be official, and it had previously been discussed in the British press.

Soon after the first statements concerning his visit, Herbert Hoover issued a statement which said, in part: "I disagree emphatically with the statement being circulated by European propagandists, both as to the volume of European financial needs from the United States and as to their suggestions that the great bulk of these needs cannot be met by ordinary commercial credits, and that, therefore, our Treasury needs to be further drawn upon for new loans."

Needs of Europe

Sir George's plan does not contemplate any drain on the United States Treasury, but he insists that the needs of Europe have not been overstated, and in this connection parts of his speech yesterday before the American Manufacturing Export Association are illuminating.

"You have been told recently that Europe is not in any very serious condition as regards its food supply. I would ask you to note, and I challenge denial, that the food production of Europe during the war, according to the governmental figures, has gone down nearly 40 per cent, and without your food we will be starved. Are you prepared to grant the credit to enable us to buy your food and to avoid starvation and anarchy? If we have starvation and anarchy, then goodbye to your foreign trade."

"You have come out into the world as a great trading nation. I hope you are going to stay there. Whether you will depend on yourselves. The world needs all the produce and manufactures that you can supply. You helped to make the democracies of the world free. But are those democracies to remain free, economically and commercially as well as politically? That, again, depends in large measure on your attitude."

"The world needs all your goods, all your production, needs it so actually that one reason that I am here is to ascertain whether you are prepared to go on supplying those needs. If you go on with the good work, the world's international trade will double again in the next 20 years."

Goods Asked on Credit

"Just now we are suffering from the effect of the war. Many millions of people have been destroyed in Europe. We must wait for the great and full expansion of the productive power of Europe until the new generations come, until we have improved our machinery of production. That is going on now very fast. Are you prepared to help us to get through until we can restore our productive power?"

"The idea that Europe is bankrupt is a myth. What a nation can do depends upon its character, and the record of Europe in the past does not indicate that we have the character of a bankrupt. Europe intends to pay its way for everything it buys. I am not here to beg. I am here, it is true, to assist those starving people of Vienna to get through this particular time. Apart from Austria, I am not here to ask for gifts. We do not want your gifts. We shall be able and ready to pay for everything you send us. What we want you to do is to send us your food, raw materials, manufactures, your locomotives."

"For the moment these things must be supplied on credit, until the time comes when we can restore our productive power. We need new machinery of all kinds. If you will go from one thing to another, you will find that the greatest market in the world at the present time is Europe."

Favorable Trade Balance

"But the question is, How are we to pay for it? and that is the big factor. During the past year you have sold abroad \$8,000,000,000 worth of goods and produce. You have bought

back from the world less than \$4,000,000,000 worth. You have a favorable balance of \$4,000,000,000. In my judgment that should again be the result for 1920.

"How are you going to finance a favorable trade balance of \$4,000,000,000? During the past year you have financed that great sum, because the American government has supplied credit to Europe to the extent of \$2,000,000,000 through American government loans. You have supplied the balance by means of bankers' credits and by purchases of securities. What are you going to do in the coming year? Has America the power to finance so great a trade?"

"I believe America has that power, and I hope you will again sell to the world \$8,000,000,000 worth of produce and goods. But how can it be done? Your bankers cannot do this. Bankers' funds are not for the purpose of financing long credits, but short credits. It isn't a question for the banker, except for the investment bankers of the United States. If you are to maintain this great trade, you must take permanent investments. Are your investors prepared to take such vast quantities of securities? I have no doubt what the answer will be.

Great Issue at Stake

"When your investors remember that, during the war, they have been taking large quantities of securities for the purpose of enabling the nations to destroy each other, and when they realize that, in future, they are taking securities for the preservation of life and the upbuilding of the wealth of the world, then I am convinced that they will take those securities."

"If the growth of your savings is no greater than it was before the war and your investors supply one half of that, then you will be able to finance this favorable trade balance. If you, the manufacturers, make it clear that you can't sell your goods unless the investors of this country supply the means to enable you to sell them, if you make your investors realize that the issue at stake is not the mere question of investment, but the preservation of civilization from destruction, I am sure that they will find the means of enabling you to sell, and the peoples of Europe to buy, all the food, raw material, and manufactured goods they require to restore their productive power and to pay their way in the future."

League of Nations Bonds Proposed

Sir George Paish told the Council on Foreign Relations here that he had not come to this country to attempt to raise a loan for Great Britain, although in the present critical situation of export trade, some device would have to be arranged quickly to relieve the existing system of financing, a system that never anticipated a time when all the Atlantic freights would be running one way.

Sir George estimated that Europe would need \$20,000,000,000 for economic rehabilitation and the method he proposes for raising this would be for the League of Nations to issue tax exempt bonds guaranteed by every member of the League.

Sir George said the situation demanded that America sell her products for securities of unquestioned value; that the power to issue such securities shall be equal to the needs of the world in general, including the United States and Europe in particular; that the funds provided shall not be used for ordinary governmental purposes, but exclusively for restoring Europe's productive power, thus enabling Europe to pay her way at the earliest possible moment; that the League is the organization capable of carrying out this work; that the Supreme Council should now be made an essential part of the League entrusted with the work of ascertaining the needs of the nations unable to pay in goods for products they require to import, and of arranging credit on such a basis that credits granted to these nations shall be fully and adequately secured; that the Reparation Committee set up under the Peace Treaty should also be a committee of the League entrusted with the task of ultimately employing all the credit granted to Europe for the purpose of reconstructing devastated districts.

Seriousness of Situation

Frank A. Vanderlip emphasized the seriousness of the international economic situation. "It is possible," he said, "that we may face a breakdown in exchanges compared with which the present situation may be regarded as very tame indeed. If that condition comes, they we are faced with disaster. We must take action, important action. If we don't, the chaos that is going to result in Central Europe and possibly further west is going to be beyond description. You must wake up to the seriousness of the situation. It is the most serious situation the world ever faced. We've got it on hand now, and it's time to wake up."

BULGARIA RATIFIES TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
SOFIA, Bulgaria (Wednesday) — The Bulgarian Sobranje has ratified the treaty of Neuilly and expressed the hope that it may come into force as soon as possible.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces

## A Free Lecture on Christian Science

By Miss Mary G. Ewing, C.S.B., of Chicago, Ill.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

In the Church Edifice, Falmouth and Norway Sts., Back Bay, Boston

Monday Evening, January 19, at 8 o'clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

## RECORD SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW ITALIAN LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — An Italian Government wireless message states that subscriptions to the new Italian loan have reached the sum of \$8,000,000,000 lire in seven days, a sum exceeding all previous loans and proving the great patriotism and confidence of the Italians in their country's future.

The subscriptions are confidently expected to exceed 15,000,000,000 lire and large subscriptions have come from Italians abroad.

Subscription From Vatican Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday) — The "Messaggero" announces that the Vatican has subscribed 20,000,000 lire to the new Italian loan.

## NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE SITUATION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Unless immediate relief is obtained, all the three Winnipeg dailies will be forced to suspend publication for an indefinite period commencing on Friday, no change for the better having marked the newsprint shortage situation, which has steadily grown more acute for the past 10 days.

E. H. Macklin of The Free Press, who is in the east representing the western papers, is in conference with the paper controller, Mr. Pringle, and is exerting every influence to obtain paper. He has been met with sympathy by the authorities.

## REPORT EVACUATION OF DALMATIAN COAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Wednesday) — According to a semi-official statement issued in Belgrade on Sunday the Italian evacuation of the Dalmatian coast appears to be in progress. The report states that numerous Italians embarked from Sebenico for Italy on January 5 and during the night large movements of troops took place in the neighborhood. Several detachments, with armed motor cars, arrived from the Kin district and on the following day the Bovista garrison withdrew.

## PRESIDENT OF FRENCH SENATE IS ELECTED

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — Leon Bourgeois was elected President of the Senate on the third ballot taken today. He received 147 votes as against 125 for Antonin Dubost, the retiring President of the Senate. Justin de Selves, former Foreign Minister, who received 17 votes on the first ballot and 60 votes on the second, withdrew after the second ballot.

GRECO-AMERICAN TREATY PLANS

ATHENS, Greece (Sunday) — The Greco-American commercial treaty will be denounced on January 13, as has been done already with such treaties with other nations. Negotiations will be taken up to conclude new treaties with the government in question.

GERMAN BLOCKADE LIFTED

STETTIN, Germany (Tuesday) — The blockade against Germany in the Baltic was lifted yesterday, and already the first German ships have sailed from Baltic ports, a telegram received here today from the Baltic naval commission says.

Bank by Mail

Many Savings Depositors now do their banking by mail, with entire safety.

4½ Per Cent

Was the rate of the last dividend in our Savings Department. We invite your account, whether small or large. Write us.

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Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### The Professor From China

"He had been pretty well all over the world," said the professor, "and when I asked him what country had impressed him most, he said at once, China. And when I asked him what in China had impressed him most, he said at once, the West China Union University." The professor's remarks were made to the Daily News, London, and he followed them up with a delightful story of the way in which Chinese eminences showed their appreciation of the university of which the professor happens to be the president. Some dozen years ago he was fleeing for his life 1500 miles down the Yangtze to save his head. He was a "foreign devil," and no university had been started. Seven or eight years later, the military Governor of Szechuan sent him a beautifully inscribed statement of his opinion of the university, and a gift of \$3000. The professor was on his way home via Peking. In the Chinese capital he had an interview with the President of the Chinese Republic, then Yuan Shih-kai, who also gave him a declaration of approval and \$4000 as a personal gift to the university.

### Depleting Germany of Books

As the news comes out of Germany, many Germans are observing with dismay and apprehension the depletion of books and pictures which is resulting from the depreciation of German money and the promptness of foreign buyers in taking advantage of it as well as of the financial needs of book and picture owners. A Japanese commission, well financed for the business in hand, is said to be traveling Germany on the lookout for desirable libraries to purchase. The statement comes from Leipzig that one of the best existing collections of books on mineralogy and mining was recently sold to the Japanese for 1,000,000 marks. At the same time the price of second-hand books is rising so rapidly that the fear finds newspaper expression that books will become an especial privilege of the rich, and scholarship will proportionally suffer. Old books and rare editions tend to become rare indeed in Germany; already it is said that the original editions of Humboldt, Helmholtz, Liebig, Mommson, and Virchow are out of the market. There is talk of a law to forbid the exportation of books published earlier than 1870, but although many librarians, scholars and book-lovers wish to see it enacted, others argue that its enforcement would be so difficult that it would have little effect in reducing the exodus. In pictures the same thing is said to be happening; German pictures which have been the pride of the nation are changing hands and going out of the country.

### A Plea for Australian Trees

Timber is Australia's best crop, says Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, the forest-loving Governor-General of the Commonwealth. Speaking at an exhibition in Geelong of Australian timbers, he urged that steps be taken to save the beautiful woods which, he pointed out, were suited for the finest cabinet making, and to conserve the rich forest wealth by fire prevention, proper laying out and control, and careful classification. In Germany, he said, 4,000,000 people were dependent on the growth of timber and on the products of timber. The Governor-General has a valuable collection of Australian woods, and when he returns to Britain will, doubtless, astonish English manufacturers.

### India Producing Cement

Within five years a new industry has come into being in India, which seems, at first thought, oddly out of keeping with that land of ancient ways. One does not think of cement construction as characteristic of India, yet in the years immediately before the war so much cement construction was there in progress that vast quantities of cement were being imported not only from England, but also from Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Hongkong. Until 1914 practically no cement was made in India. Then the first of the three modern cement works was started, and now India produces about half of the cement needed for Indian construction.

### A Keeperless Lighthouse

Along the coast of Alaska, where it would be difficult to maintain reliable lighthouse keepers, there have been established many automatically flash-

ing beacons, each of which can operate for nearly five months on one charge of gas. A lighthouse with its keeper, alone among the wildest of scenery, is always a romantically interesting mark of progress. A lighthouse without a keeper, however, is, perhaps, a still greater sign of progress, in that it frees many a man from the temporary necessity of staying where he might not want to be. At first some navigators were a bit slow in getting used to the quickly flashing lights. Because of the rapidity of the flash, one might hardly know whether he was coming to, or going from such a light. In the end, though, these small beacons, which cost off about \$1800 each to install, have greatly aided navigation in Alaskan waters.

### Belgian Kindergartens' Work

When that endless line of the gray millions of the Imperial German Army was marching steadily toward Belgium toward France in August, 1914, what was it that held them impotent for weeks, as far as a great drive on France was concerned? The National Kindergarten Association, of New York City, answers in a quite reasonable assumption that it was the kindergarten children of Belgium, grown to men, early trained in loyalty and devotion and making up the Belgian Army that held Liège, Namur and the other historic places of 1914. In other words, that it was education that defended democracy. Before the war, statistics of children in kindergartens in many nations showed that Belgium led the world in the number enrolled. No other country, apparently, approached this record, and some of the more important nations were woefully behind it.

### Boxers and Cannibals

The Pacific Coast seems to be favored of the "gentleman adventurer," for one, a Scot, has given a great collection of South Sea relics, arms, armor and utensils to the University of British Columbia at Vancouver. The other, an American, a veteran of the regular army who has seen much service in the army and out of it, has given a Boxer flag to the Golden Gate Memorial Museum at San Francisco. Both loved the open, the stir of arms and the savor of strange places. The Boxer flag brings up what today is almost ancient history; the siege of the legations, the coming of the occidental troops and the perils and sufferings of the men and women in that siege, have furnished novelists and writers of stories with much "stuff." The South Sea and its vast stretches have had the same lure for the adventurous, and now in their respective resting places these relics and trophies are there to show what two strong men of their hands found and kept. When we say that the Boxer flag was with its owner through St. Mihiel, the Meuse and the Argonne combats, and at Ypres, we have let an Odyssey describe itself.

### Pity the Poor Men

Governor Smith of New York on the last day of the year signed an order forbidding sex discrimination in the state civil service lists: this order "recognizes the constitutional right of women to participate in civil service examinations and appointments upon the same terms as men." On the same day, at Stalybridge in Cheshire, the first woman magistrate to preside in a police court took her seat on the bench. And the Associated Dress Industries of America has issued a decree that styles shall change every month, the executive director apparently regarding this as a wise and beneficial idea. The collection of these three pieces of news is not without significance. By all means, ladies, take your places on police court benches, pass civil service examinations (we know you will, with enormous percentages), but in the name of the bank balance hesitate before you change your fashions every month. You make our drab world brighter—now do your bit toward making common sense popular.

### SHOLOM ASCH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. The most popular of the Yiddish writers of fiction, Sholom Asch, though having comparatively brief writing experience, already counts a dozen volumes to his credit. Not only is he a truly popular author, but the standard of his work is much higher than such popularity too often connotes. At his best Asch imparts to the humble Yiddish tongue, which many so easily and ignorantly dismiss as a worthless jargon, a luminous beauty and a tender poetry. With this beauty and tenderness he possesses the secret of merging a powerful realism.

Born in Poland, Asch very early made his way to the Jewish literary Mecca, Warsaw. There his series of village sketches called "The Town" brought him widespread attention, and his career ever since has been one of almost uninterrupted success. A born traveler, he has visited the most distant parts of the world, carrying back pictures notable for their color, their vividness, and their ability to see beyond outer appearances. These varied scenes have formed the background of more than one of his novels, particularly "Meri" and "The Search for Self," a pair forming really a continuous whole. These novels have been termed the epic of the Jewish share in the early attempts (1905) to overthrow the autocracy of the Tsar. Certainly the shifting background is vast enough, carrying the reader from Poland to Russia, to Iceland, to Germany, and to Palestine, all in the quest of the protagonists for freedom and self-development.

Such a tale as "Motike the Vagabond" (which has been published in English for several years) is another revelation of the author's power to

blend realism and romanticism into a fascinating whole. He knows the characters of the humble folk as bared by their errors and their strivings, and interprets them in terms of a glowing narrative. Whatever else may be said of Asch, it may be successfully maintained that he has not written a dull page in all his twelve volumes. Wherever he goes he is quick to grasp some underlying motif and elaborate it into a sketch, a picture, a play, or a novel. As a playwright Asch is best known for his "God of Vengeance" (also available in English). The background of the play is of a sordid, repellent nature, yet out of the action rises a beautiful symbol even as a beautiful flower out of a bed of slime.

Since establishing himself in New York, Asch has studied the multifarious life about him and produced one of his best novels, "Uncle Moses," in which the spirit of the "Old Country" and the New World is artfully fused. Few Americans, indeed, have succeeded in viewing Cony Island in so original and fascinating a manner as Asch presents it in his latest book. And few Yiddish writers have so simply, yet so effectively, conveyed the deep problem of acclimatization, the pathos and the humor of it, the stages of the process, the rebellions and the victories that form part of it and impart dramatic values to the theme. Asch stands with Pinski, Kobrin, and Hirschbein in the forefront of Yiddish letters, and by that same token he belongs with the most interesting authors in contemporary literature.

He is an interesting personality, taller and somewhat more rugged than the average man, with a trace of boyishness in his face, particularly when he smiles. That same colorful spirit that is discernible in his writings exhibits itself in his love of beautifully bound books, rare furniture, strange and storied objects from all parts of the world. He is a reader of broad tastes and several tongues. Some of his plays have been produced all over Europe in many different languages; his prose, too, has a wide circle of readers in both hemispheres. He is essentially a spontaneous, rather than a reflective artist, and his best work, for that reason, reads with a certain ingratiating ease.

### A KNIGHTS' TEMPLAR PALACE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. Portugal, Pearl of Iberia, holds within its domain the most sacred



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Thomar Palace, Portugal

shrine dedicated to the "Chevaliers of Christ" of any country of Europe.

Climbing the gentle slope of the Payalvo, that fringe the olive-clad hills as far as the little settlements by the Nabao, we get our first view of the palace-fortress that Gualdim Paes erected as a stronghold for his Knights Templar. In this garden of mid-Portugal, standing in the solemn majesty of nearly nine centuries of historic rule and misrule, this giant monument in stone frowns amid the many smiles of nature.

Centuries ago there floated from the towers of this noble fortress the black and white flag with a red cross of the Knights to challenge the infidels, who sought by the might of arms to make captive the steel-clad Templars, who until then had never known defeat.

From the carved turrets of the citadel stalwart men looked out upon the gardens of rose and almond. Beyond, dotting the emerald hills, were the legends of Dom Diniz, warrior chief and victor, who after a siege of many days hauled down the banners of the knights, later to repent his act and appeal to Rome to reestablish the order under the name of the Chevaliers of Christ.

Prince Henry the Navigator, centuries after, as grand master of the order, stimulated the conquest for discovery, and Dom Manoel early in his reign built the Convent of Christ, also adding to the original oratory of Gualdim Paes a nave, a choir and a chapter house, embellished with the most luxurious adornments obtainable. In the Church of Santa Maria dos Olivares, outside the picturesque little town of Thomar, are many memorials to the grand masters of the order, and among them one to Master Paes, who passed away in 1173, 11 years after the Battle of the Knights.

For the loyal knight of today, there await the winding roads where once the crusaders clanked to and fro, the peaceful yard of the palace, the towering spires that invite to the sanctuary, which has for the central shrine the Holy of Holies of the Templars of the world. To those knights who have visited Malta, the temple of Thomar will recall architectural similarity, as will also the Church of Anastasia, erected over the legendary tomb of Jesus.

Portugal and her mighty monuments of stone reflect the glories of her past, when as the pioneer of maritime navigation she held up to all the world the light of civilization.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

### Cotton and the Growers' Purpose

To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of December 19, in discussing the cotton situation, you rather take exception to the effort that is being made in the South to induce the farmers of this section to increase their food production.

For the last 50 years every intelligent man who has had at heart the real interest of the South has been seeking to develop increased food production in this section. The national government has insistently urged that the South must produce more food, and all who realized that the economic slavery which has been fastened upon the neck of the southern farmers since 1865 has proved a curse to them and the nation, by practically compelling them to raise cotton and depend upon other sections for food, have steadily urged diversified farming as the salvation of southern agriculture.

Prior to the Civil War an entirely different system existed. To a very large extent, the South of ante-bellum days was self-supporting in foodstuffs. The sugar planting interests of Louisiana and the rice growers of Carolina depended very largely upon the west, even in those days, for bacon and corn; but the well-managed cotton plantations developed a thoroughly rounded-out system of agriculture, raising corn and meat for their own needs, with cotton largely as a surplus crop.

It is only within the last few years that the central South, from Virginia to the Mississippi River, is raising as much meat and corn as it did in 1860, although within that period population had nearly trebled. After the Civil War, the farmers of the South were in such desperate poverty that they had no means for reestablishing themselves in business, and the entire financial interests of the South had been so completely destroyed by war that the agricultural interests, many men from other sections went South at that time and, either on their own account or in connection with southern men, developed a system for advancing money against the cotton crop which had not even been planted. A man could rent a piece of land on shares and secure an advance, in proportion to the acreage to be planted in cotton, on which to live during the year while raising his crop. But these money-lenders and cotton factors would not lend money on any other crop. There were two reasons for this. Cotton was always saleable in the world's markets and the money-lenders could, therefore, count with absolute certainty that when the crop was gathered they could sell it while a ready market, except to local people, was not always available for corn or meat. But there was another reason. If these money-lenders or cotton factors could force the farmers to raise nothing but cotton, they would, by that very act, compel them to buy all of their foodstuffs from the lenders. For many years the man who was thus compelled to do it paid from 75 to 100 per cent more for the foodstuffs which he bought on credit than the man who was able to buy for cash. The money-lender or the commission man could not afford to take the risk except at a very large profit over the cash price, but he added to what would have been a fair increase these exorbitant prices. When the crop was gathered, the handling of it was turned over, under the crop lien system, to the man who had advanced the money, and the farmer generally came out in debt, but the merchant or the money-lender had made sufficient profit to justify advancing money for the coming year and thus hold a perpetual mortgage over the work and the product of the all-cotton grower.

Because of this system it was necessary, to a very large extent, for these cotton growers to raise their crop through the work of their wives and children. In no other way was it possible to raise cotton at the prices

which prevailed for 40 or 50 years. This was largely responsible for much of the illiteracy in the South. It chained the children to the cotton fields when they should have been in school, and it chained hundreds of thousands of women, both white and black, in the cotton fields when they should have been in their homes. So great was the poverty of these tenant farmers, who raised the bulk of the crop, that they were compelled to live in hovels unfit for human habitation and to eke out a scanty existence. The large land owner, or the man owning a fairly good-sized farm, might make a living out of cotton growing, even under the low prices prevailing for 40 or 50 years, but the great majority of the cotton producers could not possibly do otherwise than live in the most desperate poverty.

The average yield of cotton per farm for many years was about six bales per acre. If it sold at 10 cents per pound, or \$50 a bale, that meant a gross income of only \$300, with a small addition for the value of the seed. Over a long period of years, cotton sold at from 5 to 6, 7 and 8 cents a pound. At 10 cents a pound, with six bales to the farm, this gave a gross income, as stated, of \$300 only. Out of that, one-third to one-half had to be paid to the land owner for rent, and the pittance left was what millions of tenant farmers and their families had to live on.

Notwithstanding these facts, which have been open to any honest investigator, every effort to induce the South to secure a better price for cotton has been vigorously and unceasingly fought by many cotton manufacturing and financial interests in Europe and some in this country. While there are many New England cotton manufacturers who have recognized the injustice of this situation, and have insisted that a higher price for cotton would be a blessing to the South and thus to the Nation, other New England manufacturers and many New England papers have been bitter in their denunciation of every effort made to break the chains of this economic slavery and illiteracy which developed as a result of the Civil War. Few people have ever attempted to measure the depth of poverty of the South in 1865, and the chaotic conditions which existed for the following 10 years under a reconstruction which was a greater curse to the South than the destruction of the war itself. So great was the poverty and so appalling the conditions prevailing that between 1865 and 1900 about 3,500,000 southern whites went entirely beyond the borders of the old Confederacy, and about 1,500,000 went out into Texas and the southwest. Thus the central South, from Virginia to Louisiana, sustained a drain of 5,000,000 whites, the greatest drain of any nation of modern times.

It has long been recognized that until the South returned to its ante-bellum system of agriculture and raised its own food supply it could never attain to broad general prosperity. There might be prosperity in the cities, based on industrial development, but there could be no prosperity of the millions of cotton growers while they were chained to the all-cotton system and compelled to buy their foodstuffs at exorbitant prices from the men who held a mortgage—on all their efforts.

The world is short of foodstuffs; millions are starving in Europe. Mr. Hoover lately predicted the death by starvation of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 people in central Europe this winter for lack of food if America did not meet the situation. The food supply of this Nation in proportion to population has been steadily declining for the last 15 to 20 years. Under this condition, high prices for foodstuffs would have been inevitable if there had been no war. We are today facing the certainty of a continued decrease in food supply, in proportion to population, for some years to come, and until there is a radical change from the present trend of population from the country to the city. City population is growing four times as rapidly as country population. In 1880 over 70 per cent of our total population lived in the country.

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Today only 45 per cent to 50 per cent live in the country. The number of consumers of food has been increasing at an enormous rate and the number of food producers has been steadily declining as compared with city growth.

Notwithstanding these facts, which stare us in the face and make certain continued high prices for foodstuffs, the efforts which are being made to develop food production in the South are being criticized as though this section were guilty of some great moral turpitude in undertaking to provide its own food and increase the supply which it can ship to other sections and to starving Europe. It is not possible to increase the food acreage in the South and the cotton acreage at the same time, because of the scarcity of labor.

Recent figures show that the wheat acreage this winter for the entire country is nearly 12,000,000 acres less than it was last year, a desperately alarming situation. It is of tremendous importance, therefore, that the South should increase its food production. Instead of being encouraged in this campaign, every effort is being made by some interests to denounce the South because it is giving increased attention to food production and in doing so must necessarily give less attention to cotton production.

There is no moral obligation to raise cotton upon any farmer in the South, if he can raise food to the greater profit of his own family and to increasing the world's supply of food. So far as I can learn, no one is berating the western farmers who have so greatly decreased their wheat acreage, and yet, in doing so, they are making certain a high price for wheat next year. And if the yield should be small on the reduced acreage, we should have well-nigh famine prices for flour.

Is it not, therefore, unfair for so great a paper as The Christian Science Monitor, which is read with such implicit confidence by people in all parts of this country, to seek to discredit the farmers of the South for their effort to get a price out of cotton which will enable them to take their wives and their children out of the cotton field, and which at the same time will enable them to raise their own foodstuffs? The cotton mills of this country and England as well have far and away exceeded any possible profit that has been made by the cotton grower. It is an unquestionable fact that the mills could have paid a very much higher price for their own raw materials than the figures which have prevailed and still have made a very big profit, more than ever before in their history. The cotton farmers know this. Are they doing what is wrong when they are seeking to secure a fair price for their raw material based on the enormous profits which the manufacturers are making out of using their staple? Is there anything unfair in their effort to secure a price which will enable them to keep the women and children out of the cotton fields? Is it unfair for the South to seek to cure the illiteracy which exists and for which it has been so often vigorously assailed, sometimes by the very men whose efforts to hold down the price of cotton have been responsible for this illiteracy?

It may be said with entire safety that, whether intentionally so or not, every man who during the last 50 years has sought to break down the price of cotton has, to the extent of his ability, chained the men, women, and children, white and black, of the

## January Sales

Throughout the Store the Entire Month

January is destined to be a month of unusual activity at the Rike-Kumler store. Our plans call for not only a reduction of winter merchandise, but special purchases of new merchandise will be offered at very attractive prices.

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cotton-growing region to a slavery far worse in many respects than the slavery which existed prior to 1861. (Signed) RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor Manufacturers Record, Daytona, Florida, December 24, 1919.

Note.—The Christian Science Monitor appreciates the value of a statement on cotton by one so well-informed as Mr. Edmonds. It reminds him, however, that its editorial expressly stated that "no one can reasonably expect the cotton growers and manufacturers to supply the world without a fair return for their great and useful activities on the world's behalf."—The Editor.

## SEARCHLIGHTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. In the small concrete dugout buried in the hillside the battery commander and the electric light director keep watch at night on the island at the entrance of the large naval base. Behind the defenses the ships of the fleet ride at anchor, while the crews snatch a well-earned rest. Inside, the carefully shaded lamp gives just sufficient light to see the telephones and the major controls for the searchlights—the attendant at the lamp sees nothing outside; his duty is to keep his light burning steadily.

The stillness of the night is broken only by the quick throb of the engines in their underground power station, and the occasional ringing of a telephone bell. Suddenly the sentry at one of the guns calls out, "Signaling out at sea, sir," and far out to sea a small flickering light is seen. Immediately the signaling is challenged by the coast guard station, to which the stranger replies.

The battery commander's telephone rings, and the message, "Navy with three destroyers passed in," shows the strangers knew the answer to the challenge and were therefore friendly.

Again the telephone rings and the order is received, "Douse lights." The signal gongs ring out in the distant emplacements and the searchlights all quickly disappear. Are the lights extinguished? No, they are only screened and are ready to be thrown out at a moment's notice.

Then three long shadows are seen creeping along toward the entrance of the port, with not a gleam of light, not even navigation lights showing. Whenever the ships have passed safely in, the order is received, "Expose lights." Again the gongs ring out in the emplacements below, and the searchlights are immediately unmasked, while the searchbeams are traversed over the dark sea.

Every one is on the alert; guns loaded, breeches closed, and the gun crews at their posts. What if there should be a fourth ship shown up by the beam, trying to sneak in under the cover of the darkness? But no ship may enter which cannot answer the challenge.

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## MORE RESPONSIBLE CABINET IS PLAN

Iowa Senator, as First Step, Will Try to Have Republican Platform Require Candidate to Name His Proposed Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Progressive leaders in the United States Senate have inaugurated a move which is intended to make the President's Cabinet more responsible to the Congress and to the people. William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, announced yesterday that he would endeavor to have the Republican national convention adopt in its platform next June a resolution compelling its presidential candidate to name the men whom he intends, in case of election, to appoint to the Cabinet.

The move, the Senator declared, is but the beginning of an attempt to develop Cabinet responsibility to Congress and the people. The extent to which responsibility for the conduct of governmental affairs is devolving on the Cabinet, the Senator urged, renders it necessary that something be done to make the Cabinet something more than the "creature" of the Administration.

### Bill May Be Submitted

The Iowa Senator probably will submit a bill making it obligatory on the selected candidates for President to announce the personnel of their Cabinet before the election. In regard to the proposed plan Senator Kenyon said:

"The Cabinet has come to be a great power in our government. This proposal would give us more representative government in the Cabinet, for the people would in a measure be voting for Cabinet officers. Certainly the Cabinet would enter into the election. If men are to secure Cabinet positions because of heavy campaign contributions let the public know it. If somebody is to be appointed to a Cabinet position who has no special fitness for the place, but who has been able to deliver a substantial number of delegates to the successful candidate, that likewise is a matter of public concern. If men are to be appointed to the Cabinet merely on the ground of personal friendship for the nominee or because they may resemble in appearance Cabinet officers of the days of Grant, let us know that also. The Cabinet positions have grown into places of tremendous power. Why should the voter not know before he votes who are to be the members of the Cabinet?"

### Only a Beginning

"I recognize that this would be only a modest and rather experimental beginning in the direction of Cabinet responsibility, but I believe that beginning properly ought to be made. The desirability of a larger responsibility of the Cabinet to the people and the Congress and of modifying the conditions under which they have been solely responsible to the President has been increasingly apparent to students of our form of government for a very long time. I believe that if one political party will include this pledge in its platform it will make so strong an appeal to the country that it will presently become necessary for all parties to duplicate the pledge. "I have had this matter under consideration in various forms for a long time. In fact, I have drafted a bill which, if it should become law, would require all presidential candidates to make this announcement. Whether I will introduce it I have not yet determined, as for the purpose of the present campaign it is possible that a platform pledge would be more effective than a piece of legislation that probably could not be passed before the next election."

## RAILWAY WORKING AGREEMENT SIGNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, has signed a national agreement covering rules and working conditions with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, freight handlers, and express and station employees. The agreement is retroactive to January 1, and will continue in force during the period of federal control. It provides for time and a half for overtime after eight hours, ending to all employees except certain workers whose employment is light or intermittent, and for one day's rest each week except where operation of the individual railroads would be affected.

## MR. MAETERLINCK'S TOUR CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Maurice Maeterlinck's lecture tour, as originally arranged through the J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, has been canceled, although a tour under other auspices, it is understood, may be arranged. "Whatever lectures Mr. Maeterlinck gives now," said Mr. Pond last evening to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "are independent of my office. I have at present no connection with his American visit, except a legal one, in defending myself in an action which is being brought against me for alleged violation of my contract terms with him."

## TRACTOR DEMONSTRATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—National and regional demonstrations of farm tractors will be discontinued on account of the expense, according to a decision of the National Implement

and Vehicle Association. It was felt that, while the exhibitions were a great expense to the tractor companies, adding to the cost of tractors to farmers, little benefit resulted because so few prospective buyers were able to attend. Small dealer demonstrations, where the farmer can see the tractors working under conditions similar to his own, were favored.

## CONSTITUTION OF GERMANY ANALYZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Hugo Preuss, former Secretary of the Interior, in a public analytical discussion of the Republic's charter, says that when the first draft of the new German Constitution was published, American staff headquarters inquired of him through indirect channels why the German Constitution varied from the American charter in its essential features.

Mr. Preuss sent back an answer by the same route to the effect that he could not consent to pattern the German instrument after the American model, as he considered the latter inferior with respect to certain points.

"Less than nine months later," the secretary says, "events proved that it was correct, President Wilson finding himself in open conflict with the American legislative bodies."

Mr. Preuss adds that he declined to adopt "the American boot system, under which public jobs are newly allotted after each election." The German Constitution, he argues, is founded on a parliamentary system which encourages trained professional officials.

## SWISS NEUTRALITY IN LEAGUE TO BE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Bern News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Explanation as to the acknowledgment of Swiss neutrality within the League of Nations will be asked in the reply of the Swiss Government to the note from the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference regarding Switzerland's adherence to the League. This was determined upon by the government today.

According to the Swiss view, this acknowledgment must be given as a condition to Switzerland's adherence. A delegation comprising the former President, Dr. Gustave Ador, and Prof. Eugene Huber, member of the Swiss delegation at the neutral conference on the League of Nations last March, will go to Paris for the purpose of carrying on verbal negotiations.

## ANTI-SEDITION BILL THOUGHT TOO DRASTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Sterling Anti-Sedition Bill, passed by the Senate last Saturday, was set aside yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee, which substituted for it the House measure originally drawn by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General. Members said the Senate bill was too drastic in some of its provisions.

## GERMANY'S REPRESENTATIVES

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Dr. Schamer, Senator from Hamburg, and Baron von Lucius will be Germany's temporary diplomatic representatives respectively in London and Rome. No appointment has been made for the Paris post.

## Italian Representative Named

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Italian delegation in Paris announces that Count Luigi Aldrovandi has been appointed diplomatic representative of Italy in Germany. The count will arrive in Paris tonight, continuing on to Berlin immediately. Count Aldrovandi formerly was Italian charge d'affaires at Caracas, Venezuela.

## AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The national convention of the American Bar Association will be held here August 25, 26, and 27, 1920. The conference of commissioners on uniform state law, of which William A. Blount of Pensacola, Florida, is president, will precede the bar association meeting by one week and will continue through the association session. The convention of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, headed by John H. Wigmore of Chicago, will also be held at the same time.

## ITALIAN EXCHANGE PROFESSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts—Smith College is to have its first Italian exchange professor, the first to come to the United States, in the person of Prof. Raffaello Piccoli, of the University of Pisa. Professor Piccoli already has arrived and will take up his work at once. He is a graduate of the University of Padua and a post-graduate of Oxford University, England. For several years before the war he was a special lecturer at Cambridge University, England.

## SCENIC RAILWAY IS SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—The Mt. Mitchell Railway in Yancey County, North Carolina, has been sold for \$160,000, and the new owners purpose to open the road to tourist travel about April 1, 1920. The Mt. Mitchell Railway is said to be one of the most wonderful scenic railways in the country, and is well known to thousands of tourists. The new owners will undertake to rehabilitate the road.

## ASSISTANT TREASURER NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Guy E. Allen, Somerset, Maryland, was named on Tuesday as Assistant Treasurer of the United States by President Wilson.

## COMMISSION CITES ARMOUR & COMPANY

One of Five Big Packers Accused of Violation of Clayton Act—Action Is Independent of Department of Justice Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Pursuant to a statement made more than a fortnight ago by William B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, that more than 30 complaints of violations of the Clayton Act by the five big packers would be adjudicated in the near future, regardless of the agreement reached between the Department of Justice and the packers, the Federal Trade Commission began yesterday by citing Armour & Co. in a formal complaint alleging unfair methods of competition in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

The complaint charges that Armour & Co., by acquiring the control of competing concerns, first the Lookout Refining Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee, refiners of cottonseed oil, and, second, the Harris Tanning Company, later known as the Sylva Tanning Company, Sylva, North Carolina, engaged in the tanning of hides and the sale of leather, has eliminated these concerns as competitors in their respective lines of business, restrained interstate commerce in the commodities in which they dealt, and tended to create monopolistic conditions in favor of Armour & Co. in the sections of the country in which these two former competitors operated.

### Specific Charge Made

The manner in which the control of the two competitors was effected is thus set forth in the complaint:

"In March, 1916, Armour & Co. incorporated the Lookout Oil Refining Company, whose capital stock of \$600,000 was issued to its employees, and by them held in trust for Armour. This company was organized for the purpose, and did take over the property and business of the Lookout Refining Company, and also one of its subsidiaries, the Chattanooga Oxygen Company, competitors engaged in active competition with Armour & Co."

"In December, 1915, Armour & Co. organized the Harris Tanning Company, a Delaware corporation, with capital stock of \$250,000, which is now held in trust for respondent by certain of its agents and employees. Subsequently this Delaware corporation took over the stock, property, and business of the Harris Tanning Company, a North Carolina corporation, later known as the Sylva Tanning Company of Sylva, North Carolina, thus eliminating an active competitor of Armour & Co."

### Federal Act Cited

Section 7 of the Clayton Act says that "no corporation engaged in commerce shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share of the capital of another corporation engaged also in commerce where the effect of such acquisition may be to substantially lessen competition."

The Department of Justice agreement with the packers was concerned chiefly with the violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law involving combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, and the enforcement of the Clayton Act is not affected by it.

Mr. Colver has said that the Federal Trade Commission finds itself charged with the administration of the simple statement of the law that "unfair methods of competition are declared unlawful." It is under this blanket declaration that it is going ahead with the Armour case just brought, and with others of similar character.

## LEGATION PLANNED FOR HELSINGFORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arrangements have been completed by the State Department to have a United States legation in Helsingfors, the seat of the Finnish Republic, which the United States recognized last May. Alexander MacGruder, recently connected with the United States Embassy at Madrid, Spain, has been ordered to Helsingfors to serve as chargé d'affaires until a minister is appointed. Heretofore the United States has been represented by Thorneell Hayes as diplomatic commissioner.

## PREPARATIONS FOR MARTENS HEARINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Without a dissenting vote the Senate yesterday authorized the employment of counsel by the sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee which was appointed to investigate the activities of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Government.

George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire and chairman of the sub-committee, introduced the resolution. The hearings will begin next Monday, Senator Moses said, with Mr. Martens as the first witness. Mr. Martens has retained Thomas W. Hardwick, formerly Senator from Georgia, as his counsel. The sub-committee is considering Archibald Stevenson, who was counsel for the Lusk legislative committee which investigated radical activities in New York, and Macley Hoynes, state's attorney, Illinois, for its counsel.

Mr. Martens objects to Mr. Stevenson because of the manner in which he conducted the investigation for the Lusk committee. E. P. Jennings, of Lehigh, Pennsylvania, a manufacturer who said he had an order for 1000 printing presses for the Russian

Soviet Government which cannot be delivered because of the blockade, also objected to Mr. Stevenson.

## Deportation Hearings Secret

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Deportation hearings on the 230 alien radicals arrested in raids here are now being held at the Bridewell Prison. All the hearings are secret, but the accused are allowed to have counsel.

## COAL OPERATORS RAISE OBJECTIONS

They Do Not Want Local Mine Conditions Disturbed—Demand of Miners for Higher Pay Cannot Be Entertained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Only the question of wages should be considered by the commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate the bituminous coal industry, in the opinion of the operators, who presented a general statement of their case yesterday. Adjustments reached during 33 years of negotiations on questions of internal working conditions, differentials and local issues in various fields could be disturbed, they said, without an inquiry extending over many months.

The operators declared the demand by the miners for an increase of 60 per cent in wages could not be entertained. They asserted that the 14 per cent increase granted last month amply compensates for the increase in the cost of living. If any increase above 14 per cent is granted by the commission, the operators oppose the proposal that it be made retroactive, taking the position that the strike was illegal and that the present contract with the miners will be in force until March 31.

Replying to the argument of the miners in favor of a six-hour day, five days a week, the operators contended it would result in only 25 hours work a week. Natural necessity, they believe, requires the greatest possible production of coal. For the miners to include the time spent in getting to the working face of the mine into their hours of work it was said, would be as unreasonable as for eight-hour-a-day workers in a city who require an hour to ride to their places of business to say they work 10 hours a day.

Objections were recorded by the operators to the desire of the miners to abolish the automatic penalty clause in the contract. Under this clause either operators or miners who retard production by illegal shutdowns or strikes are fined automatically. The provision was made during the war, and was said by the operators to have been effective in preventing unrest and radicalism and is not offensive to those who abide by their agreements.

On the question of the expiration date of the contract, the operators were equally insistent that the long established custom of having wage agreements expire in the spring, when there is least disturbance to the public from a cessation of production, shall be maintained. The miners want the date changed to November 1, frankly admitting that the menace of a strike at the outset of winter gives them a club over the operators and the public.

The preliminary presentation of the miners' case was finished before the operators testified. John N. Moore, president of the Ohio Mine Workers Union; Edward Stewart, president Indiana Mine Workers Union, and Frank Farrington, Illinois Mine Workers Union, explained conditions in their respective states. Mr. Farrington said the coal industry is the only large industry where workers are not paid extra for work on Sundays, or for overtime on weekdays.

## PROTEST ON SUGAR PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Druggists in Brookline, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, have in considerable number refused to buy any sugar at present, contending that the wholesale charges are exorbitant. Yesterday 8,000,000 pounds of Cuban raw sugar arrived here, making a total of 27,000,000 pounds since January 4.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

### Workers in Useful Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—Hundreds of workers who formerly found occupation in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Los Angeles have been absorbed in useful and constructive branches of industry with noticeable economic advantage to the community, according to statistics available here. About 25 per cent of former members of the bartenders' union have found employment in the Los Angeles shipyards, approximately 10 per cent have become waiters; 10 per cent have gone to work on ranches, and another 10 per cent are acting as clerks in the retail stores of the city. Miscellaneous occupations, of which no records can be secured, have assimilated the remainder.

Former employees of the local breweries and bottling works have been readily absorbed in other industries, principally shipbuilding and local manufacturing plants. Only a very small percentage of them were highly skilled along specialized lines, and the rest had no difficulty in adapting themselves to other work which the economic adjustments made necessary.

E. H. Hancock, District Superintendent of the State Public Employment Bureau of Los Angeles, expressed the opinion that the closing of the saloons has considerably benefited Los Angeles and Southern California inasmuch as the class of men who were in the habit of frequenting these places are now working much steadier. He also states that reports from employers indicate that the men placed through the bureau are proving more efficient in the execution of their work than formerly. Not only do they take a keener interest in their work but have a stronger tendency to remain at a job permanently.

### Economic Predictions Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—Prohibition is making itself felt here in generally improved conditions, economically and socially. Leaders among those who promoted the movement in this State point to the great decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness and other charges in the past year as evidence in support of their predictions that the cost of maintaining many institutions would be greatly reduced with prohibition in effect and well enforced.

### Dry Advantages Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Instances of the economic advantages of the operation of prohibition are pointed out in the current issue of the publication of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal church.

"Wine grape growers," it says, "who got \$25 to \$30 a ton in previous years are now getting as high as \$60 a ton for the same kind of grapes, despite the fact that the manufacture of wine has been prohibited."

In another paragraph it announces that "in less than two and one-half months the nine national banks of San Francisco gained \$56,647,333 in combined deposits." "This," it continues, "was the first two and one-half months of prohibition, and it is the biggest jump in bank wealth in the history of the city."

### Decrease in Court Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Important decreases in the number of traffic and drunkenness cases are being noted in the various police precincts of this city. Supporters of prohibition say that the six months which have expired since the wartime dry act went into effect have given evidence that a considerable reduction in police activities will be possible as soon as the operation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment has advanced far enough to properly determine it.

### Large Savings Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Louisville News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Though increasing costs are affecting public

institutions, temperance people here say that the operation of prohibition is going to be a great aid in preventing a radical advance in municipal expenses. The reduction of activities in the police department, the courts, and other institutions, due to dry conditions, is going to mean a large saving to the people annually, they say. In the first four months of war-time prohibition the number of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct was 524, while in the same period the previous year there was a total of 2152.

## NEW ZEALAND DRY REFERENDUM VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Wellington News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Saturday)—By reason of the fact that the prohibitionists did not secure a majority of the votes in the recent "No license" referendum, New Zealand will remain wet and the present license system will continue.

The official vote made public today showed that for continuance of the licensing system 240,998 votes were cast, for state purchase and control of liquors 32,148, and for prohibition 270,178. The prohibitionists, therefore, were 2968 votes short of the absolute majority required to carry any issue. The votes of 508 soldiers who are returning on troopships cannot affect the result.

## JAMAICA GINGER MAKER ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—Federal officials have arrested J. J. Baxter, proprietor of the Southern Products Company, on a charge of making Jamaica ginger and juniper, ostensibly as medicines, when in fact they were used as beverages. The products contained a high percentage of alcohol, it is alleged, and enjoyed a wide sale. Mr. Baxter was placed under \$5000 bond, and his place of business was closed. It is stated that he had purchased, under government permit, 8000 gallons of alcohol since last July. This is the first arrest in this State under the Federal Prohibition Law.

## PORTRAITS ON UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In order to circumvent counterfeiting and denomination raising, Secretary Glass has ordered adoption of a distinctive design for future issues of currency. The portraits prescribed for the future, some of which are now in use, are: \$1, Washington; \$2, Jefferson; \$5, Lincoln; \$10, Jackson; \$20, Cleveland; \$50, Grant; \$100, Franklin; \$500, Marshall; \$1000, Hamilton; \$10,000, Chase.

## CANDIDATES MAY DEBATE BY PROXY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pierre News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—Candidates for presidential nomination under the new primary law of South Dakota must accept challenges to debate their policies with their opponents, but the debate may be conducted by proxy. This interpretation of the law was made yesterday by state officials. gubernatorial candidates must do so under debating when challenged.

## HELEN CHOATE BELL PRIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Helen Choate Bell prize of \$300 for the best essay of from 5000 to 10,000 words on a subject in American literature to be approved by Dean Briggs, the competition to be open to all students in Harvard University or Radcliffe College, is announced by the committee.

## PLAN TO HARNESS COLORADO RIVER

Measure in Congress Proposes a System of Power and Irrigation Projects Centering in the Grand Cañon of Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Charles H. Randall (R.), Representative from California, to harness the Colorado River, controlling its waters against floods, and transforming its power into units of electrical energy, at the same time providing water for the irrigation of thousands of acres of land in the arid region contiguous to it. The bill proposes to have constructed within the Grand Cañon of the Colorado a series of eight dams, creating reservoirs in which water now going to waste is to be stored, and from which tremendous power will be derived. The unique feature of the bill is that while it is to be a government enterprise entirely under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, it is to be constructed and maintained at private cost.

Mr. Randall's proposal is for private corporations or other interests to sign agreements with the Secretary of the Interior to contract for and use a certain amount of electrical power after the project is in operation, these agreements to be accompanied by collateral upon which the Secretary of the Interior may issue bonds to raise the funds needed for construction. When the plants are in operation, the electrical power is to be sold to the contracting parties at a rate sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, defray cost of operation and maintenance, and finally to retire the bonds. Mr. Randall estimates that the self-sustaining project would pay for itself within 30 years.

Similar arrangements, Mr. Randall says, could be made with irrigation districts for the construction of canals to carry water to the great valleys of Arizona and California which are now only partially developed because of lack of water. He claims that the project, once in operation, would revolutionize the railways, mines and other industries in those states, and would mean the saving of 50,000 tons of coal a day. There could also be a tremendous development in the nitrate industry, furnishing a great supply of nitrates for agriculture in time of peace, and for explosives in the event of war.

The scenic beauties of the Grand Cañon would be enhanced, Mr. Randall asserts. Only slight glimpses of these are now possible from the burro trail which traverses the floor of the Cañon, but with the construction of the dams, 50 miles apart, there would be formed expansive lakes from which passengers may view the sights from boats.

## LIMIT ON RENTS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—John Halliwell, Senator from New Bedford, has filed a bill in the Legislature which he presented as a result of a demand from the Central Labor Union of that city that rent profiteering be curbed. The wording of the bill is that "a landlord shall not be entitled to more than 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of his property, plus 30 per cent of that assessed valuation." It is explained that the intent is to limit rents to 10 per cent of an amount which would be 130 per cent of present assessed values, but the wording might make possible, it is felt in some quarters, the legalization of 40 per cent rents.

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DESIRABILITY OF  
RAISING BLOCKADE

United States Assistant Secretary of State Says Measure Affecting Russia Should Be Terminated as Soon as Possible

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is desirable, from a number of points of view, to terminate at the earliest possible date the blockade directed against those portions of Russia under Bolshevik control, in the opinion of William Phillips, United States Assistant Secretary of State, in a letter to the Harvard Liberal Club of Boston. This letter, written on the eve of Mr. Phillips' departure to Europe, in answer to several questions raised by the club respecting the policy of the United States Government as to intercourse with Bolshevik Russia, is made public by Demarest Lloyd, secretary of the club, as the second official statement upon the Russian situation within the last 18 months.

Commenting on this letter, Mr. Lloyd said today:  
"The Harvard Liberal Club wrote to Mr. Phillips in order to clear up certain apparently obscure points in the Administration's Russian policy, or lack of policy. Mr. Phillips very courteously and very frankly answered most of our questions, the most important of which was the question relating to American participation in the allied blockade. We assume that Mr. Phillips' mission to Europe has to do with future policy."

## Text of Letter Quoted

The letter of Mr. Phillips is in part as follows:  
"You ask, first, whether a statement by Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons to the effect that all British policies toward Russia are being carried out in full accord with the United States can be reconciled with the statement in my letter of November 1 to Senator Wadsworth that so far as the United States is concerned no blockade exists. I do not recall the precise wording of Mr. Churchill's statement. It should be clear, however, that such general accord as has been attained by the allied and associated governments with respect to any aspect of the war has necessarily manifested itself concretely in different ways in different countries."

"You inquire, secondly, if the measures which the government takes against subversive propaganda are not unwarranted confessions of weakness. As you know, public opinion seems at the present moment rather more critical of the government for being too lenient in its protective measures against Red agitation than for creating, through over-stringency, an unwarranted presumption of weakness. Attention is invited in this connection to President Wilson's second inaugural address (March 5, 1917), in which he enumerated among 'the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace,' the following:  
"That the community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented."

## Expediency of Blockade

"Thirdly, you question the expediency of the so-called blockade. Though the view that the Bolsheviks are kept in power by pressure from the outside is by no means conclusive, the considerations which you mention in this connection are undoubtedly weighty. It is desirable, from a number of points of view, to terminate at the earliest possible date the restrictive measures in question. On the other hand, there are practical difficulties in doing so, and these up to the present have outweighed the considerations moving to termination."

"Fourth, you ask whether the Bolshevik group has not offered as a condition of peace to refrain from propaganda, and if the word of this group has not proved at least as reliable as that of any of the other Russian factions with which we are now dealing. With respect to the word of the other Russian factions I can only say that up to the present we have not been the victim of any serious bad faith. With respect to the Bolsheviks, however, we have had practically nothing but bad faith. Bad faith is the avowed essence of Bolshevik diplomacy and its avowed ulterior purpose is to obtain every possible opportunity for the spread of its subversive doctrines. It is only necessary to quote the following extract from a speech made by Zinoviev, president of the Petrograd Soviet, on February 2, 1919, on the subject of the Princes Island proposal:  
"We are willing to sign an unfavorable peace with the Allies. We would put no trust whatever in the bit of paper we should sign. We should use the breathing space so obtained in order to gather our strength in order that the mere continued existence of our government would keep up the worldwide propaganda which Soviet Russia has been carrying on for more than a year."

"Finally you inquire whether the present policy of the government is not throwing Russia into the arms of Germany. This could only be answered by a discussion of the whole Russian problem, which is not possible in this letter."

WANTONIT CLUB HAS  
OVER 100,000 MEMBERS

WATERVILLE, Maine—The Wantonit Club, a nature study organization for boys and girls, now has an enrollment of more than 100,000. Only recently certificates were sent to a

group of boys in Hawaii. The Wantonit Club, originated by Prof. Henry W. Brown of Colby College, is an organization for the promotion of nature study among boys and girls. Its work is done all the year around, but mostly during the summer. Professor Brown personally supervises the work from his headquarters at Camp Becket in the Berkshire Mountains of Massachusetts.

"We are not experts of course, these boys and girls," says Professor Brown. "We are not seeking rare and valuable finds. We have rather an eye for every natural thing. We are alert for the commonest as well as the most unusual objects. We discover at times most unexpectedly the influences that set the vitrola of the human heart a-going—and we do have some glorious times."

There are no textbooks, no recitations, no collections and no examinations. It is simply an attempt to introduce to the young people the common things about them in such a natural and friendly way as to make them love them at sight. The certificate of membership is awarded only on manifest merit and the proved ability of the boy or girl to meet all the club's requirements. At least 300 natural objects must be known in order to win this certificate and special seals are added to the diploma to indicate advanced work.

SHORTAGE LAID  
TO SUGAR BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Failure to publish the agreement between the United States Sugar Equalization Board and the British Royal Commission according to which England was to import 500,000 tons of refined sugar in equal monthly allotments from January to November, 1919, prevented wholesale dealers from protection against shortage, according to the annual report of L. B. V. Cameron, president of the national association of brokers in refined sugar, in which the Equalization Board is held responsible for the sugar shortage.

The report charges that early shipments of this British-owned sugar were postponed for lack of tonnage, and large accumulations were reported in the refiners' hands. As the domestic demand was then limited, these stocks deterred wholesale dealers from buying and carrying extra amounts.

The entire accumulated British stocks were ordered shipped, it is said, just at the time when the Equalization Board authorized the encouragement of sugar exportation. Meanwhile, the report adds, domestic stocks had diminished, while the advent of the canning season increased the demand. It was then found to be impossible to meet all three demands. It is expected that the supply will not be normal for a month.

JAPANESE INFLUX  
IS DISCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There has been a general tendency to discourage Japanese from settling in any large numbers in South American countries, it became known here, this attitude being prompted largely by economic reasons. This is important, since Japan has been encouraging the emigration of her nationals to Dutch and Central American republics, to which increased Japanese sailings recently have offered greater travel facilities.

In the past, the South American governments have more or less favored the immigration of Japanese colonists, and in some instances inducements have been offered to encourage their coming in greater numbers. In some of the republics, Japanese immigrants have been able to acquire land and thus to establish for themselves a firm foothold in the country. This has been particularly true in Peru and Bolivia.

"That the community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented."

CANDIDATE FOR  
VICE-PRESIDENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
GREENSBORO, North Carolina—It is tentatively planned by leading Republicans of North Carolina to place in nomination before the national Republican convention, which will meet in Chicago, Illinois, in June, Judge Jeter C. Pritchard for the vice presidency of the United States.

Judge Pritchard, who is now on the federal circuit court bench, is a native of North Carolina and a former United States Senator from this State. The matter is in the hands of a committee, of which Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro is the chairman, and R. H. McNeill of Washington, District of Columbia, secretary. The committee proposed to push vigorously the candidacy of Judge Pritchard. He will carry to Chicago the Republican endorsement of North Carolina for the presidency and later will be urged for the second place on the ticket.

ZONE POSTAL RATE  
EXTENSION ASKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bill extending to fiction contents zone postal rates as now applying to advertising matter in newspapers and periodicals was introduced yesterday by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, and referring to the Postoffice Committee. Foreign language newspapers would be placed in the third-class instead of the second, and second-class rates would be slightly advanced. For English newspapers the rate in the first two zones would be two cents a pound, instead of the present one-half a cent. For the third zone the rate would be three cents, with a one-cent increase for each zone additional. The third rate would be eight cents a pound flat.

VOICE OF SOUTH  
ON WILSON LETTER

Newspaper Opinion on the Stand Taken by the President and Views Expressed by Speakers at Jackson Day Dinner

Views of newspapers in the southern part of the United States on President Wilson's letter, read at the Jackson Day dinner, on the Treaty and on proposed political policies are given in the following extracts from editorials:

## New Orleans Times-Picayune

In standing against the emasculation and the rewriting of the Treaty, President Wilson is right. Mr. Bryan's contention that the Republican majority in the Senate should be permitted to dictate the terms of ratification regardless of the constitutional safeguard and requirement that treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote seems to us as unsound as the "peace-at-any-price" foolishness to which, in logic, it is so closely related. But "good Americans" in public as in private life should insist that the fate of the Treaty be settled by senators voting as Americans and not as partisans. Of the elder statesmen who are said to favor ratification in some form there should be 64 with sufficient patriotism, vision, and breadth of understanding to enforce the national will by an acceptable compromise insuring ratification. The Senate faces a very plain duty and is not to be helped to its performance by partisan orators who may, quite naturally, be looking to party advantage or personal advancement first and national and international needs afterward.

## Memphis Commercial Appeal

The President does not accept the action of the Senate as a decision of the Nation. He has no objection to any interpretation accompanying the act of ratification that does not interfere with or confuse the meaning of the word or the Treaty. The President thinks every section is as plain as a pike staff.

The President says we cannot rewrite the Treaty. The President stands on the ground that the chief objections urged against the Treaty have no existence in fact. The thought that the League of Nations could sweep the United States into a war without the sanction of this government, as required by its Constitution, the President holds to be absurd.

Not so with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan wants some reservations as to Article 10.

In one breath Mr. Daniels proclaims Mr. Bryan as the architect of the League of Nations, and then Mr. Bryan, apparently afraid of his own structure, assuming that Mr. Daniels' statement is correct.

## Birmingham Age-Herald

On a question of party leadership and policy as between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan the Democrats of the Nation will not hesitate an instant. President Wilson will receive and deserves to receive the continued approval of the party of Jefferson and Jackson which he has led with such ability through what history will record as the most notable period of the party's life.

Mr. Bryan's great weakness—a weakness which has been shown throughout his political career—is his inability to do teamwork. With him it has ever been rule or ruin, my way or nothing. For over 20 years he has been the d'Annunzio of American politics. With native ability given to few men he has been unable to recognize the right of others to their views; he has been unable to work in the true party spirit, a fundamental basis of the success of our American Government.

## Atlanta Journal

At this juncture it is neither the President nor the Nebraskan, but the Senate itself that has the important say on the Treaty deadlock. The Senate's being the responsibility, it should abandon partisanship, ignore pride of opinion and unite to ratify the Treaty and the League covenant with reservation, if need be, to clear up and safeguard dubious points but without doing violence to the pact's spirit and purpose. This is no issue for party politics, and no time for obstinacy or quibbling. What the country wants, and what the whole world gravely needs, is peace—just, honorable, and abiding peace.

## The State, Columbia, South Carolina

No one, certainly not Mr. Wilson, is desirous of making the ratification of the Treaty an issue in the next general election. The Democrats are opposed to such a policy as necessitating an intolerable delay of the great business and interests of the world. The Treaty is before this Nation, and it should be ratified and done with.

MINE PRODUCTS OF  
IDAHO LAST YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SPOKANE, Washington—The United States geological survey for 1919, just issued, shows that the gold, silver, and lead mined in Idaho during the past 12 months totaled \$19,376,000, a decrease compared with 1918 of \$17,147,000. This decrease is charged to the difficulties associated with marketing metals, lowered prices on some metals, increased prices of supplies, etc. Idaho's gold output is given as \$703,000, approximately the same as that of 1918. The silver output decreased from \$1,172,340 ounces in 1918 to 5,701,000 ounces in 1919, and the value decreased from \$9,172,340 to \$6,340,000. The Coeur d'Alene mining district produced about 4,800,000

ounces of silver, about 84 per cent of the total for the State. The copper output decreased from 6,532,888 pounds—the previous year's product—to 3,100,000 pounds. The 1919 product was valued at \$1,612,870; that of 1918 at \$591,000. The State's production of lead in 1918 was 294,695,993 pounds, 184,000,000 pounds in 1919, the former year's product being valued at \$20,923,416, last year's at \$10,529,000. The Coeur d'Alene district produced about 172,000,000 pounds of the total. The zinc product of 1919 was 45,162,713 pounds, of last year 16,565,000 pounds. Dividends paid by Idaho mining companies in 1919 amounted to about \$2,000,000.

REMOVAL IS ASKED  
OF COMMISSIONER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A request that a "more competent incumbent" replace Henry J. Skeffington as Commissioner of Immigration at the port of Boston is made in a letter to William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, from William P. Everts, president, and Porter E. Sargent, corresponding secretary of the Harvard Liberal Club. The letter asks that an investigation be made of statements attributed to Mr. Skeffington at a dinner of the Massachusetts Press Association on Monday night.

Mr. Skeffington was reported to have declared that dinner his intention to "get the Harvard Liberal Club." Called upon by officers of the Harvard Liberal Club, Mr. Skeffington said that his remark had been that under the proposed federal law on sedition it would not doubt be possible to have warrants issued for native or naturalized citizens as well as aliens, and in that case he would gladly serve such warrants on certain Harvard radicals. He had no recollection of having said "Harvard Liberal Club," and if he had he regretted it.

The letter to the Secretary of Labor complains that Mr. Skeffington on a number of occasions has talked wildly and irresponsibly and that he is fanning the flame of popular panic. Asked if he had any comment to make on the letter, Mr. Skeffington said he was willing to leave the matter to the Secretary.

FRENCH VETERANS  
PROPOSE AFFILIATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Affiliation of the American Legion with Les Camarades de Combat, an organization of French war veterans, is proposed in a letter received at national headquarters of the legion. The letter was from F. O. de Sennechal, acting president of the French organization.

BUSINESS CALLED  
TO AID FORESTS

Cooperation With Government Is Said to Be Necessary to Prevent Complete Demolition of United States Timber Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The campaign for a national forest policy has been brought to Boston by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association, which has recently held a convention in New York. Mr. Pack today will present more than 35,000,000 seeds on Boston Common to the consuls of France, Belgium, and Great Britain for plantation in devastated Europe.

At the New York convention a plan was adopted which provides for federal and state cooperation. The essential features of the plan are the extension of federal forest holdings, cooperation with the states in fire protection and reforestation, forest taxation, and insurance loans on growing timber, land classification, and forest surveys and research. These features have been incorporated into federal legislation proposed by Col. Henry S. Graves, chief United States Forester.

Cooperation of American business with the government in saving American forests is necessary to prevent complete demolition of this country's timber supply within 25 or 30 years, according to members of the association.

## Action Seen as Imperative

"Here are some of the reasons making imperative action looking to a national forest policy," said Mr. Pack. "If the people of this country can be brought to realize the gravity of the situation speedy action will follow as a result of awakened public opinion."

"Print paper is now up to 10 cents a pound, and the newspapers of the United States are hard pressed because of the pulp wood situation."

"Forest fires in this country annually burn over 10 times the forest area of France that was devastated by the war, and the country hears little about it and does less."

"The new growth of timber is not more than one-third of the amount being used or destroyed every year."

"The center of the lumber industry is fast moving to the Pacific coast. The vast wood-using concerns of the middle west now import lumber."

"The lake states are now importers

of lumber and are paying millions of dollars in freight bills on wood, the backbone of all industry."

"New England is no longer self-supporting in a lumber way."

"There," continued Mr. Pack, "are just a few reasons why we must get back to the woods now to secure timber supplies for the future, for wood enters into our economic life as no other resource does. Our forests are like a bank. We must deposit if we want to draw out."

"When the story of the next five years is told it should be found that the forests of this country have played the big part. You cannot name an article of commerce into which the manufacture of wood does not enter in some way. Our forests are the backbone of industry."

"Every newspaper knows one phase of the forest situation because the cost of print paper has just touched a record price. Every housewife knows it because of the high cost of living, for wood figures in the cost price of everything the housewife puts on her table. So I say in the rush to recover from the idleness of the war, industry must above everything else have wood. We have wood for these five years, but what of the years to come? Shall we leave as a heritage to the coming generations denuded lands and industry prostrate? Industry will make great inroads into these supplies, even more than did the war, and we must now, at once, provide for forest crops for the future."

BONUS FAVORED AT  
SHOE CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Means of rewarding sales forces in retail shoe stores were discussed yesterday at the national shoe retailers convention by Harry J. Fontius of Denver, Colorado, who urged a bonus plan as in his opinion most satisfactory. He described various means of profit-sharing, bonuses based on service and salary, percentages of gross sales and a bonus based on quotas established for each salesperson. He considered the last plan best. He pointed out that bonuses paid in connection with a definite plan are deductible from the federal income tax, but that gifts to employees are not.

Addison L. Winship, a Boston banker, described ways in which banks could be of service to retailers. There was an open forum on problems of importance to the shoe industry.

Among cities seeking the next convention are Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Atlantic City, New Jersey.

SINGERS SAID TO  
PAY FOR APPLAUSE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Singers of the Chicago Grand Opera Company have been paying for applause at the rate of from \$50 a week to \$20 a performance, according to statements of Charles Fontaine, French tenor, and Alessandro Dolei, Italian tenor. An assistant stage manager, the tenors said, was head of the clique and obtained the money under promises of "handclaps, cries of 'bravo,' 'encore,' 'bis.'" Mr. Fontaine said the clique leader told the applauders, whom he stationed about the theater, what singers to applaud, when to start a demonstration, and what arias to make the singers repeat, so that the artist's receptivity would appear "wildly enthusiastic."

COLLEGE STUDENTS  
FAVOR RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—College students in the United States are in general sympathetic to the Peace Treaty and League of Nations covenant and favor compromises that will lead to immediate ratification, it appears from the vote taken on Tuesday. Returns from 53 of the 400 colleges show 41,839 votes cast, of which 22,043 were for ratification on a basis of compromise. Votes for the League and Treaty without reservations numbered 897, those for the Lodge reservations alone 7344, and those opposed to the League and Treaty 2923.

HAWAIIAN REPORT ON  
LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii  
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The territorial grand jury, in its annual report, holds that language schools "at present constitute the most powerful single factor operating against effective work in public schools." Hawaii is the only part of the United States where half the school population goes to alien schools.

ENFORCEMENT OF  
MARKING ENJOINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
BUTTE, Montana—United States Judge Bourquin has issued a permanent injunction against the Montana Trade Commission, preventing the commission from putting into effect its order requiring merchants to mark their goods with cost and selling prices.

## 1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1920

BOSTON

Our 69th Birthday Sale  
Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Thursday  
Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's Full Length Dressy Silk Velour Coats, full silk lined, 8.50	Women's Fur Gloves, lamb's wool lined, 1.50	Men's White Madras Pajamas, all sizes, 3.15
Women's Dressy and Semi-Dress Coats and Wraps, one of a kind, 58.50	Children's Odd Lot Cape Gloves, 1.25	Jordan Marsh Brand Collars, different styles, dozen, 1.50
Women's Cloth Coats, for general wear, plain, several models, 45.00	Men's Odd Lot Lined Gloves, 2.50	Record Albums, 10 inch, 7.50
Women's Wool Coats, belted models, plain tailored, 29.50	Misses' and Girls' Fine Quality Flannel Ties, black, navy, brown and cherry, 2.00	Record Albums, 12 inch, 8.50
Women's Short Polo Cloth Coats, with deep shawl collar of natural racoon, silk lined throughout, 75.00	Girls' Velveteen and Plush School Hats, tailored styles, 1.75	Bleached Sheets, single bed size, 63x90, 1.50
Women's Dressy Wool Cloth Coats, plain or fur trimmed, 35.00	Misses' Velour Hats, mannish styles, good models, fine quality, 6.75	Bleached Sheets, three-quarter bed size, 72x90, 2.00
Women's New Taffeta Afternoon Dresses, georgette styles, 29.00	Infants' Yoke Dresses, with laced embroidery, long and short, 1.85	Bleached Pillow Cases, to match, 42x58, 35c
Women's New Wool Velour Dresses, straight line models, button trimmed, 29.50	Boys' Button-on Suits, colored trousers, 4.00	81-Inch Bleached Sheet, full bed width, 5.50
Women's New Beaded Georgette Gowns, long tunic style, 35.00	Infants' Short Dresses, 6 months to two years, 1.15	45-Inch Pillow Case, good quality, 58c
Women's New Braided Serge Dresses, tricordette front, belted sleeves, 39.50	Infants' Long Slips, embroidered collars and cuffs, fine quality, 1.15	Misses' Avon Corsets, in fancy outfit, 3.75
Women's High Grade Blouses, heavy georgette, suit shades and black, 19.50	Children's Velvet Hats, tam and poke styles, 2.25	Children's Cotton Underwaists, lace trimmed, 85c
Women's High Grade Blouses, suit shades, flesh and white, 12.50	Children's Felt Hats, 2.75	French China Dinner Sets, 122 pieces, variety rich borders, 41.50
Women's High Grade Blouses, suit shades, white and flesh, 4.95	Moire White Silk Hats, 3.50	Nippon China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, dainty green borders, 39.00
Old Lot of Women's Blouses, suit shades, flesh and white, 4.00	Babies' White Silk Hats, 2.50	American Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, attractive patterns, 27.50
Women's Crepe de Chine and Satin Negliges, lace trimmed, good models, 15.50	Moire Taffeta Ribbon for Hairbows, a good quality in white, pink and blue, 45c	American Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, 122 pieces, variety of patterns, dainty border decoration, 30.00
Women's Jap Silk Kimonos, Japanese embroidered, 12.50	Finest Quality Black Moire Ribbon, for hairbows, shades and laces, 55c	Mahogany Bureaus, mahogany finish, 14.50
Women's Jap Quilted Vests, with sleeves, white only, slightly soiled, 1.00	Satin Taffeta Ribbon, high-grade, every width, nearly every shade, plenty of white, pink and blue, at 25c per cent off.	Leather Seat Rockers, mahogany finish, 14.50
Women's Union Suits, cotton and wool, winter weight, 2.45	Finest Quality White Moire Ribbon, for hairbows, shades and laces, 55c	Walrus Fibre Chair, tapestry covered cushion, 12.75
Women's Cotton Union Suits, low neck, knee length, 1.35	Finest Quality Black Moire Ribbon, for hairbows, shades and laces, 55c	2-Place Velour Suits, famous covered white, mahogany finish and cane, 165.00
Women's Union Suits, shell and out, knee length, 69c	Finest Quality White Moire Ribbon, for hairbows, shades and laces, 55c	Day Beds, with spring, in cretonne, baronet or ivory finish, 45.00
Women's Vest and Pants, medium weight, cotton, 65c	Finest Quality Black Moire Ribbon, for hairbows, shades and laces, 55c	Brass Beds, full size, 35.00
Women's Silk Vests, plain, medium weight, 2.95	Finest Quality White Moire Ribbon, for hairbows, shades and laces, 55c	Walnut Fibre Suits, 21.50
Women's Summer Vests, Swiss ribbed, second size, 2.50	Finest Quality Black Moire Ribbon, for hairbows, shades and laces, 55c	Silver Plated Casseroles, French lining, 5.00
Women's Summer Vests, Swiss ribbed, odd lot, 1.65	Finest Quality White Moire Ribbon, for hairbows, shades and laces, 55c	Shelf Picture Frames, oak, gilt or silver finish, 2.00
Women's Strap Wrist Gloves, 2.25	Finest Quality Black Moire Ribbon, for hairbows, shades and laces, 55c	Moire Silk Hats, Bags, metal frames, black only, 75c
Women's 2-Clasp Chamoisette Gloves, 75c	Finest Quality White Moire Ribbon, for hairbows, shades and laces, 55c	Metal Electric Table Lamps, old brass and copper finishes, 15-inch decorated glass shades, 14.50

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## SHALL TURKS STILL RULE OTHER RACES?

Ottomans Shown by Accurate Historic Data to Be Unfit for Such Rule, Due Partly to the Supremacy of Religious Law

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—In an article published in a New York paper some time ago, Henry Morgenthau advocated a collective mandate for the United States over all the territories that now constitute the Ottoman Empire (minus certainly, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, and Palestine). Mr. Morgenthau, in his very valuable book ("The Story of Ambassador Morgenthau"), gives a true image of the Turkish personalities he has come in touch with. He describes the atrocities committed by them against hundreds of thousands of Armenians and Greeks. He does not hesitate a single moment to throw the responsibility of the Armenian massacres upon the Turks, but one is not a little surprised to find that Mr. Morgenthau fails to discern the very material consequence of all these facts, namely, that the Turks should be deprived of the power, once for all, of oppressing the Christian populations as they have done for so many centuries. On the contrary, by advocating the United States mandate, he seems to believe that it is possible to change the Turks, to make out of them people that could live in harmony with these Christian subjects (or "ayayas," which means slaves) on a footing of complete equality.

### Types of Mandates

The Treaty of Versailles has in view different types of mandates. There is the mandate over quite uncivilized peoples as those inhabiting the former German colonies. There is the other type of mandate of those people who have acquired a degree of civilization, and in this connection the Treaty of Versailles had clearly in view the Christian populations of the Turkish Empire, according to Article XXII of the covenant of the League of Nations, which reads as follows: "Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a state of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone." It is clear that a mandate is established over a certain people or country with a view to benefiting that country. Now if a mandate is given to any power, say the United States, over the whole of the Ottoman Empire, whose population is in the majority Turkish, the end aimed at would be the ultimate benefit of this same Turkish population.

The immediate result would be an annulment of the aforesaid Article XXII of the covenant of the League of Nations; those communities which have reached a state of development (in comparison with the other parts of the Empire) where their existence as independent states could be provisionally recognized, would be compelled still to form a part of the less advanced totality. Furthermore, the Turk would be strengthened in his belief that he may still act toward the Christians as he has done in the past, without any inconvenience or disagreeable consequences to himself.

### An Estimate of the Turk

Before taking such an important step, the London Conference should consider very carefully who are these Turks, for the sole benefit of which the Christian populations may have to be sacrificed once more in spite of their sufferings, unparalleled in history. A French author, Mr. Barelles, in a book published early in 1916, gives an accurate account of the Turkish character based on historic data. His book acquires still greater value if we consider that in recent times French voices have been heard pleading for a policy in favor of the Turks. The same, generous peace with Turkey was advocated by Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, in a reply to a speech made by the Aga Khan.

The introduction to Mr. Barelles' book, "The Turks," written by Mr. J. de Morgan, begins with a very important statement, namely: that very few persons in France really know the Turks. I think this is true for all the nations of western Europe and the United States. Two reasons are given as the most important ones: First, that Europeans who visit the Orient see it only in a very superficial way; secondly, by the extraordinary faculty of dissimulation possessed by people of the Orient. This second reason is true, particularly for the Christian populations who, in the eyes of the Muslims, are creatures of an inferior order, and have therefore no rights, these being reserved to the Muhammadan masters.

### Trusting to Dragomans

The first reason also corresponds to the actual standing of things. The official representatives of the different countries come in touch with persons more or less Europeanized, and the dragomans of the foreign missions, who on account of their more intimate knowledge of local conditions, could have a better look in at the real state of things, are kept carefully in ignorance of everything. Those who visit the Orient for their own pleasure do really see with their own eyes, but hear only with the ears of their dragoman, who tells them whatever he likes. Those who go for commercial and industrial purposes, are as a rule too much absorbed by the immediate aim of their journey, to pay much attention to the general conditions. It requires a very long stay in their land, the knowledge of the language and much traveling with the purpose of looking into the social,

political, and religious conditions, particularly the last, before a European can form an idea, as near as possible, concerning the truth.

The Turks came from southern Siberia, and conquered Arabian and Byzantine countries in Asia Minor; they became Muhammadans rather than Christians. Savage and cruel, they destroyed everything they came in contact with wherever they went. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, one of the Turkish principalities of Asia Minor, under the leadership of Osman the First, declared itself independent of the Sultan of Konia, and began the conquest of Asia Minor. In 1337, Orkhan crossed the Dardanelles; in 1357, the Serbs were defeated at Kossovo, and in 1453 Constantinople was taken. Bosnia was taken a little later. Up to that time Turkey had been an army in the field. The real administrative organization was given her after the occupation of Constantinople by Muhammad II, the Conqueror, and Turkey has kept this organization up to the present time.

### The Sultan's Titles

Selim the First conquered Syria and Egypt, becoming the religious head of the Moslems, a fact which greatly increased the prestige of the sultans of Constantinople, who, in the future will be absolute masters in every respect; their title will be: King, the one who sheds blood, Commander of the Faithful, Refuge of the Caliph, Shadow of God.

In order to spare Turkish soldiers during his wars of conquest, Muhammad II established the "janissaries," an army corps that was recruited from children of Christian origin who were taken away from their parents at an early age, brought up in the Moslem faith, and then incorporated in this corps d'elite. By this system the subjugated races were always prevented from becoming too strong for the oppressors. Part of these Christian boys were educated in the Palace, later becoming the highest officials of the country. This means that the sultans of the country by means of their slaves, just as a private individual administers his estate. At that time the grand viziers were only the chief of the servants or slaves. There was no class distinction amongst the faithful; but an insuperable gap divided them from the rayas or conquered people who were slaves, deprived of every right and of every privilege, insulted and despised, living only through the tolerance of their conquerors.

### Prominence of Religious Law

In the Turkish Empire two elements are found face to face, the Moslem and the non-Moslem or infidel. Religion has always been the basis of social distinction. The religious sentiment took the place of a non-existent national idea, and the religious laws constituted the fixed and unaltered part of the legislation. It was in conformity with these religious beliefs, and not with the intention of granting privileges, that the subjugated races, (Christians, Jews, and so on), were allowed to have all their questions concerning their personal status, settled by their respective religious heads: all these questions for the Turks, coming under the religious law. On this point Muhammad II followed an old and similar practice of the Arabian khalifs toward their Christian subjects. This practice was also observed by the Byzantine emperors toward the Muhammadans residing in the Byzantine Empire. It is a known fact that in the eighth century there was a mosque and a cadi in Constantinople.

The Ottoman Empire has always been an aggregate of communities based on religion. The most important of them was the Muhammadan community which dominated all the others. It is necessary that this one truth be well understood: that Islam does not recognize any laws beside those that have their source in the sacred right, the prescriptions of which apply to public as well as private life. The principal source of the sacred right is the Koran. All knowledge whose origin could not be traced back to the sacred right is to be condemned. A Ulama Turk says: "The sun is there, but I believe only because his existence is proved to me by the holy texts; the eyes may err; faith does never endure in error."

### Inferiority of the Christian

The conquered people were wholly or partially compelled to become Muhammadans in order to prevent a weakening of the empire. Those who were allowed to keep their faith continued to live under the domination of rayas (or slaves). For the lives of these rayas as well as the taxes due by them, their spiritual head only was responsible to the Turkish conqueror. The theocratic character of the Ottoman Empire excludes the Christians from the high and important official places. But whatever their social position, they are never equal to the humblest Muhammadan; thanks to a religious and social dogma based on the authority of the holy texts and of the right of the conqueror.

### TASMANIA AND ONE BIG UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania — For a considerable time the movement in the mainland states of Australia, for the formation of One Big Union of Labor in the Commonwealth, has been before the various trades unions of Tasmania for consideration. It is regarded as certain that it will be turned down by a large majority. It will be remembered, as reported in The Christian Science Monitor at the time, that at the recent annual conference of delegates from the Tasmanian branches of the Australian Labor Party, a resolution to endorse the One Big Union plan of organization was defeated, and this is taken to represent the majority view of the various trades unions in Tasmania. The unions seem no more disposed to give up control of industrial affairs to an organization located in the big cities of Australia, than are the states themselves to barter away state rights to the Commonwealth Government.

## KEROSENE PRICE IS SUBJECT OF ACTION

Vacuum Oil Company of Melbourne Accused of Misrepresentation and Its Request for Increased Price Is Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Judge Rolin, chairman of the Necessary Commodities Commission of New South Wales, has refused to allow the Vacuum Oil Company, Proprietary, Melbourne, to increase the price of kerosene from 15s. 6d. per case to 16s. 6d. In refusing the request of the company, His Honor said: "Seeing that kerosene is undoubtedly practically a necessary of life for many of the people of this state, and seeing that to refuse the application would leave the applicants in the position of carrying on their trade in this commodity at a loss, if their evidence is to be believed, and the evidence before the court is that the share of the trade is 82 per cent of the total requirements of the state, it is plain that this commission undertakes a very serious responsibility if it should refuse to raise the price."

"I do not agree with the implication of the counsel for the Crown, that the applicants before us openly or covertly threatened to refuse to go on importing kerosene. But it is obvious that no one is bound to trade at a loss, and the not unwise result of fixing a price so low that it would not pay the applicants to go on importing kerosene must be that they must cease to import it, and that the community would either do without it or would have to look for it elsewhere. But it seems probable that supplies cannot be got elsewhere as cheaply as from the applicants; if it were otherwise, why should not other persons have already imported, and undersold this company in the market? The government of this state, however, must be as well aware of these circumstances as this commission; nevertheless, it, through its counsel, invites this commission to refuse to grant the application on certain grounds."

### High Profits During the War

His Honor went on to say that there was no question whatever that the Vacuum Oil Company, Proprietary, Melbourne, was merely a branch of an American company, called the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester, New York. The capital of the Melbourne company was £1,600,000 in shares of £10 each. The Rochester company owned 145,751 of these shares, while 14,249 were owned nominally, at any rate, by certain individuals.

Judge Rolin approved of the ground taken by the Crown, that the profits of the company had been so great in the past few years that they might well be left now to bear a loss on their present trading, for a time at least. "On the best consideration I can give this matter," he said, "my view is that past profits are a matter for consideration. The real result of the trading in the five years (1913-18) is that, on the original capital of just over £1,000,000, £1,054,000 was paid in dividends, and £1,272,000 added to reserves; this total profit of £2,326,000 was, in fact, made on the capital of £1,000,000. These are the profits of the Australian trading of the company from November, 1913, to November, 1918, of which there is no reason to doubt that the New South Wales trade contributed its due proportion."

"I have disregarded an addition to the company's capital of £800,000, said to have been made in 1917. The circumstances disclosed on the balance sheets connected with this alleged addition to the company's capital lead me to infer that the addition was purely nominal. I conclude that the profits of the company made during the war have been very great, as disclosed by the figures above given; and, as the company has seen fit to pay itself a dividend of 17 per cent, really 34 per cent per annum, on the first half of this year's operations; having paid nominally 16 per cent, but really 32 per cent, on last year's operations, the commission may fairly for the present refuse to recommend any increase in the price of one of the company's principal commodities, even if the result be that the company for the present loses somewhat. Whether it will really lose may be doubtful; that depends on the credit to be given to the company's evidence."

### Statements Said to Be False

"The third point taken by the Crown is that increases in the selling price were obtained in the past by statements made before this commission, which were false and misleading, or not borne out by subsequent results, and that, accordingly, no reliance whatever can be placed on the statements now made by the company as to the actual costs to the applicants of their kerosene. I might add to

'false and misleading statements' the words, 'and by concealing from the commission their real position and profits.'

"The ground, then, on which the company asked for and obtained increased prices for its kerosene and petrol from this commission was that the prices allowed, and to be allowed, if the application was granted, were such that the company would be selling its products at a loss on the figures. In consequence of these applications, the selling price was raised by this commission from 6s. 11d. to 11s. 6d. for kerosene, and from 13s. 4d. to 19s. 8d. per case of petrol, between February, 1915, and July, 1916."

Referring to the Interstate Commission's report of March, 1918, His Honor said: "The figures given in this report showed that the profit on turnover made by the company in 1916 was no less than 20 per cent; that is to say, that of every £1 received by the company in that year 4s. was profit. This is the highest rate of return on turnover ever shown. Moreover, the actual profit of the company in 1915 was £402,000, and in 1916 £579,000. The 1917 profits were 12 per cent on turnover."

### Crown Points Out Discrepancy

"Counsel for the Crown points to the extraordinary discrepancy shown between these results and the evidence before the Interstate Commission in 1915-16, as the strongest proof that some misrepresentation or concealment of the real facts was practiced by the company in those years. I asked Mr. Cornford, the present managing director, how he accounted for the discrepancy. He said that certain rebates were made by shipping companies to the Vacuum Oil Company in 1916. But these at the most amounted to £50,000 out of total profits of £579,000. He also pointed to the fact that the company's turnover increased greatly during these years. This is a fact, and accounts for the large total profits, but in no way accounts for the profit per cent of the turnover, which is the real matter in question."

"No explanation suggested seems sufficient to overcome the irresistible inference from the figures that some misrepresentation and concealment was practiced. That Mr. Hamilton, a director of the company, who had made a previous application, was capable of such practices appears to us to be very clear from an answer given by him on another question. The question is asked by Mr. Justice Edmunds: 'Are you the representatives of any American company?' 'No; we are a separate company, registered in Melbourne.' A few questions further on Mr. Hamilton with disarming frankness admitted that the capital in the concern was largely American. If he was capable of so deceiving the commission on this point it is superfluous to ask whether he was capable of deceiving the commission in other questions."

### Statement of Dividends Paid

"Now, the real fact is that the following dividends had been paid: Period ending November, 1915, 25 per cent; May, 1916 (half-year), 40 per cent; November, 1916 (half-year), 25 per cent; November, 1917, 8 per cent nominal, 16 per cent real; May 1918 (half-year), 8 per cent nominal, 16 per cent real; November, 1918 (half-year), 8 per cent nominal, 16 per cent real; May 1919 (half-year), 17 per cent nominal, 34 per cent real."

"The suspicions of the Crown on the question of the credibility of the witnesses called for the company appear to me to be thoroughly justified. I am compelled, therefore, to feel the very gravest distrust of the figures showing the alleged cost of their stocks of kerosene, here and to arrive, put before us by the applicants. Distrusting these figures I cannot feel that they have established to my satisfaction the fact that they will lose on the sale of these stocks, as the applicants allege. In any event, the losses will be comparatively small, and in view of their past profits, I think, may fairly be left to be borne by the company. I conclude on the whole, that no recommendation for increased prices should be made."

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## HOUSING BILL IN BRITAIN CRITICIZED

Plan of Subsidy to Each Private Builder Is Considered as a Dole and the Issuance of Bonds Seems to Be Preferred

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Housing Additional Powers Bill, which Dr. Addison has found necessary to a completion of his aims, is receiving a full measure of criticism. The financial assistance of the government is exceedingly difficult of adjustment and nobody seems able to agree as to the best method to adopt. The subsidy of £150 to the private builder is approved of by those who are averse to municipal house-holding and who see in the subsidy a concession to the aspirations of private enterprise. On the other side there is a very strong opposition to the assistance of private individuals from state funds, an opposition which seems to grow stronger daily.

Even if the subsidy were of great advantage to certain small builders in the country it is a very doubtful precedent to set, and "dole" of all kinds seem a poor substitute for more statesmanlike methods. There is, too, the danger that the speculative builder may tempt workmen with the subtle bonus and thus deflect the labor that is required by the local authorities. The demand for little houses is very great, not only on account of the shortage in houses generally, but also because thousands of small fortunes have been made during the war by people anxious to own a little villa. The subsidy will probably be opposed strenuously, but the "local bonds" to be issued according to the proposals of the Treasury Committee on Housing Finance, by local authorities, are more popular.

### Proposal to Issue Bonds

These bonds of the denomination of £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100, and multiples of £100, for periods of 5, 10, 20 years, are to be issued at their face value. The interest of 5½ per cent is to be paid without deduction of income tax—in case of holders of less than £500 of the bonds, and the bonds are not only to

be a trustee investment but are to be transferable free of expense.

There is also the proposition that bonds are to be accepted at their face value, with accrued interest, as cash, in payment of the purchase price of houses erected and sold by the local authority. This last part of the scheme has strong opponents. It has been said so often that the first obligation of the country is toward the men who have fought, in the war, that no monetary ability to pay should be allowed to jeopardize their preferential treatment, provided naturally that they are desirable tenants.

The Treasury Committee's recommendation was that bonds should be secured upon the whole of the rates, revenue, and properties of the authority issuing the bonds, such security to include the rents derived from the houses to be erected, supplemented by the statutory contributions of His Majesty's exchequer under the Housing Acts.

The committee expressed the opinion that the amount now required for financing the housing scheme could not be raised by the state upon terms substantially easier than those upon which local authorities might be expected to borrow, and that the effect upon the credit of the country would be very serious if the state were to enter the market for the purpose of financing the whole of the housing scheme.

### Interest Rate Considered Too High

Against the bonds proposal there is the argument that many local authorities are borrowing at 4½ per cent and that to issue housing bonds at 5½ is to raise the whole cost of borrowing for public works. A great deal of the opposition to the idea of the loan is political. Those who for one reason or another are against the government, oppose everything brought forward. Many of the large municipalities could dispose of loan stock without the smallest difficulty, and when once the country is assured that the work is to be carried out sanely there will be a response from all classes. Whether in the present migratory condition of labor, workmen will subscribe largely remains to be seen.

When it is remembered that for the first time many of the local authorities are embarking upon building upon anything approaching a large scale and that the work is entirely new to them, it is not surprising that in some cases their procedure has been timorous. There is, too, the shortage of labor and transport to contend with, but the whole ground-

work is ready and the huge machine is beginning to move. Abuse is no argument and much of the endeavor to wreck the government policy is, as was said the other day "fed largely by denunciations in the press by men who, before the war, never lifted a little finger to get slums removed and houses built."

It will be interesting to see how the Labor problem will be met by the action of the Builders Federation. It is proposed that representatives of the local federated builders and the housing commissioners meet together and arrive, where possible, at an agreed price at which houses are to be erected, and that the number of houses to be built shall be distributed by the local association in proportion to their resources. If the houses are put out to contract on a percentage basis of guaranteed profit, as was done in the case of munitions, much of the present suspicion could be abolished. It is hoped that a specified number of houses can then be erected within a guaranteed time.

In various places arrangements for "direct labor" are being made by the authorities, for there is a growing dislike to the work being put out to builders likely to profiteer. The "dilution of labor" question is hotly contested, but even that seems to be with-in measurable distance of adjustment. The appointment of women upon advisory housing committees is encouraged by the Minister of Health and though, in some laggard places, housewives are not supposed to be capable of judging of the conveniences of the houses they have to care for, there is a growing recognition of the usefulness of cooperation between men and women in the rehousing settlement.

### FRENCH POLICE IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The new French Director of Public Safety, who is regarded as an expert in all that concerns the organization and administration of the police service, has arrived in Beirut together with French policemen.

### GENERAL GOURAUD'S DEPUTY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Mr. de Lafordade, who has held the management of the High Commissariat during the diplomatic absences of George Picot, has been named Deputy Commissioner to General Gouraud.

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## WORK OF COALITION CABINET EXAMINED

Mr. Balfour Declares that the Coalition Is More Necessary Than Ever, Owing to Need of Britons to Work Together

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on January 14.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Asquith replied to Mr. Lloyd George's denials of the Coalition as the only possible government in two speeches. He described the Prime Minister's invitation to all Liberals to support him as an invitation to form a Coalition on a class basis. To the Prime Minister's specific question addressed to himself, whether he would have asked his Unionist colleagues to resign their offices immediately the war was over, he replied that the "Coalition was formed on the basis that none of those participating in it in the least compromised or surrendered their principles and convictions, and that when the national emergency had passed, they could revert to complete freedom of political and party activity. That emergency, in my opinion, was not at an end at the signing of the armistice. It covered the peace, the formation and the safeguarding as a result of the war of a new international situation, and therefore if the question is put to me, I would never have consented to the trick election of December, 1918."

He then, to bring matters down "to the plain level of common sense," asked what could be more ridiculous than to set a set of honest men of strong and even intense convictions, solemnly sitting round a table and pretending that they had agreed upon such matters as free trade and the government of Ireland. As a matter of fact, what had been evolved by the Coalition, he maintained, was not a common policy, but a sort of tattered pattern into which slabs of liberalism and conservatism were more or less skillfully inserted and interchanged, and that he held to be a complete and wanton perversion of the object for which the Coalition was formed, of the spirit and understanding in which it was conceived and upon which it was based.

### Zigzag Domestic Policy

The domestic policy, in consequence, had been a series of zigzags, of improvisations, of temporary expedients, of ministerial contradictions and of parliamentary compromises. There was no coherence, no consistency, because there were no common convictions, and without common convictions they could not have a common policy. While this was very telling, Mr. Asquith evidently realized that he had left things rather in the air, and he therefore went on to say that "he had a strong conviction that the Liberal Party was perfectly capable of undertaking the task of governing this country and he was prepared politically to associate with anyone whose convictions and aims were wholehearted, without reservation and dispute, in consonance with those which had always been the dominant purpose of liberalism."

It was left to Mr. Balfour to base the case for the Coalition on the wide grounds of the general world situation. Addressing the Junior Constitutional Club he maintained that the problems of reconstruction were even more difficult and more complex than the problems of war which it had been felt were beyond the power of any one party to deal with. His speech was a strong piece of reasoning and he drew a sharp distinction between the position today and the position at the close of the Napoleonic wars, when all the great states involved still remained great states, even those that had been defeated. He pointed, as an example, to what was the former Austrian Empire, now cut up according to nationality into a set of states which had no experience of self-government and which were torn by old passions, divided by ancient differences, and, above all, shattered by economic difficulties.

### Condition of Central Europe

At Paris, he said, they had had to struggle with difficulties arising from political chaos and troubles about boundaries and international jealousies—troubles which were far greater than appeared in the public papers. But in addition they had to struggle with conditions of economic suffering for which there was no parallel in the world. He drew an appalling picture of the situation produced in central Europe by the collapse of the credit system. Want of food, want of fuel, want of common necessities of life were reducing millions to despair, with the consequences which despair brought in its train, and to meet this situation they had a Coalition, which, though victorious itself, consisted of nations exhausted by war.

He pictured also the social chaos existing in Russia and asked "how is it possible with the communications which join all civilized society that there shall not be felt an influence radiating from it to other districts and neighboring nations?" It was impossible for any man, he maintained, to look at what was going on in central and eastern Europe without the deepest anxiety for the future for many years to come. He then asked whether they did not think that in these circumstances, if there ever was a time when they needed as far as possible to work together as a nation, or when circumstances pointed more insistently to the need for a Coalition government than they did at present. He made an important point that while public opinion no doubt oscillated from side to side within limits, the fundamentals of society were accepted by both parties. There was a small section today which quite distinctly voiced its desire to see the de-

struction of society as at present constituted. He characterized them as the most undemocratic section in the world and believed they were a minority in the country.

### Revolutionaries in Minority

"These violent revolutionaries are always in the minority and the only reason they ever have any success is that the majority is too inert and absorbed in its own individual interests to act as a community." With a situation, therefore, in which, as one of the brotherhood of European nations, they had to face problems of such difficulty, so alien to the ordinary material of political controversy, there never was more justification in his opinion for maintaining the Coalition.

The political issues of the next general election have not yet become clear cut, but these speeches of the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour reveal the drift of events. When their utterances are read in conjunction with the campaign of the Labor Party, more particularly the miners, for nationalization, the situation becomes still clearer. It appears at the moment very probable, if Ireland or some other unexpected stumbling-block does not trip up all the politicians, that the next election will be fought on nationalization and all that it means in the way of a definite departure from the system of individual and personal initiative and enterprise on which the present social and industrial systems are based.

At this moment there are not wanting signs that the trial of strength is nearer at hand than most people expect. The miners have already begun a great fight for nationalization. The fight has been conducted with immense skill, their propaganda has been marked by great intellectual ability and considerable courage, as exemplified by Mr. Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, when he addressed the members of the Liverpool Stock Exchange. Their political maneuvers have also been characterized by great skill, as for example in the House of Commons over the bill for the restriction of mine owners' profits.

### Nationalization Campaign

The Labor Party proposes a great campaign for nationalization, and rumors are circulating of possible industrial strife in February if the government does not give way on this matter. All this indeed may shed some light on the alacrity with which the government has dropped the important but contentious legislation which was rendering the Coalition ranks. The coal bill has gone, the Electricity Bill has been shorn of its compulsory and financial clauses, and finally the Home Rule Bill will not be introduced until Parliament meets next year. And it must be remembered that the government, to the astonishment of every one, decided to prorogue Parliament instead of adjourning for a few weeks' holiday.

The hands of the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law are now free to complete the formation of the Coalition into a definite party. There are no contentious bills to divide their supporters. The way is free for a fight against nationalization at home and in favor of Coalition in the face of menacing problems abroad, and it would not be in the least surprising if the government gave the country the opportunity of making what it thought on these two main issues by a general election in the spring.

## SCOTS' SHARE IN THE MAKING OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Prince of Wales, presided recently at the two hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Royal Scottish Corporation which was held at the Savoy Hotel. His Royal Highness had on either side of him, the United States Ambassador, J. W. Davis, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and amongst those present were the Duke of Atholl, the Marquess of Aberdeen, General Lord Horne, and Viscount Playfair. The Prince, who proposed the toast of the Royal Scottish Corporation, expressed his great pleasure at continuing the close association that his family had had with the corporation since the seventeenth century. The corporation, he continued, had carried on its work under most varied circumstances of national need and it was interesting to contrast the thousands of Scotsmen now residing in London with the infinitesimal number of 32 who were there during Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Referring to the deeds of the Scots troops the Prince said he was proud to think that he was of Scottish descent and that he was Colonel-in-Chief of that famous regiment, the Royal Scots Fusiliers. During his four months in Canada, he had, he said, met thousands of Scots. He had traveled right across the Dominion and back again, and realized how much the Scots' character and enterprise had done toward shaping that great Dominion as they knew it today. A thin line of rail, known as the Canadian Pacific Railway, which meant so much to Canada and the Empire, made him realize what the great Scots pioneers of a past generation had done. To two great Scotsmen—Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount-Stephen—he added, and to their initiative and energy, was due the great achievement of linking the two oceans.

## LORD BIRKENHEAD ON BRITISH PESSIMISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, was the guest of the City of London Solicitors Company at a dinner at Grocers Hall, recently. Responding to the toast of "The Legal Profession," he said that with all the criticism and abuse which was leveled at those who had happened to govern the country since August, 1914, England had, after all,

obtained rather a remarkable triumph. There were some grounds for pessimism in the circumstances in which they lived today, but that spirit of pessimism found in no other country the forcible expression that it found in their islands. Certainly in enemy countries it was generally believed that it must have been the fact that Great Britain provoked the war, because nobody but Great Britain had gained anything by the war. Even at that moment, when so much that was menacing confronted the country, they might reflect a little sometimes that it might have been their fate, at least three times in the war, to record a German triumph and to determine the conditions in which they would work out the decrees which their conquering masters would have imposed upon them as their serfs and slaves.

When they were told that everything had been done wrong in England, and that one government had followed the bungles of another, let them occasionally read what their enemies said. Not having much else to do their enemies were busily employed in writing large books. If they took Ludendorff or Tirpitz or any of those who had occupied commanding roles amongst their enemies, they were under no delusions as to whether England had been governed by false rogues and traitors in years past. "I am tempted to remind you that the first Prime Minister in England during the war was a distinguished member of my branch of the profession, and the second was a distinguished member of your branch."

The legal profession, above all others, he declared, was the one to which they must look for their final bulwark against those movements of lawlessness which had submerged a great part of Europe, and the menacing reverberations of which were heard in the midst of their boasted civilization.

## TERMS OF THE IRISH BANK SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mention has already been made in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor of the agreement come to between the various Irish banks and the Irish Bank Officials Association. The terms of this agreement are as follows: 1. That the several banks will recognize the right of the association to deal, on behalf of its members, with the directors on the following matters among others: (a) minimum scale of salaries and allowances, supplemental to salaries; (b) rates of bonuses during exceptional times; (c) hours of work; (d) remuneration for overtime; (e) retiring allowances and pensions. 2. Deals with the liberty of the association to call further investigation of complaints and disclosure of information where this is not prejudicial to the interests of the bank. 3. The association not entitled to discuss with the directors the case of any official who has been dismissed. 4. No discussion allowed as to promotion of any official who is on the salary fixed by the minimum scale. 5. No interference allowed in the question of removal of individuals from one department to another. 6. No stoppage of work to take place in any bank until the expiration of at least one month after the association shall have served the directors with notice requiring discussion of any question; and during this period the directors to take no action prejudicial to the association or its members. 7. No stoppage to take place in any bank on a matter which is entirely domestic to another bank and does not involve fundamental points. 8. Minimum rates of salaries and allowances, and exceptional bonuses to be referred to arbitration. Also, if not otherwise disposed of, hours of work, remuneration, and retiring allowances and pensions. 9. The case of any class of officials not included in the arbitration proceedings will be considered, if necessary, at a further meeting between the directors and the association. 10. No question to be raised as to the membership or non-membership of the association of any individual on the staff of any bank.

## PRINCE OF WALES A KEEN AGRICULTURIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Prince of Wales was elected president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at the annual meeting of that body held at the Royal Agricultural Show recently.

In the course of a speech which he made on this occasion, he said: "It is a very pleasant surprise to me to see you all so soon after my return to England. The last time we met was at the Royal Show at Cardiff, which I think we can call a record show." Since then, he continued, he had had a wonderful three months in Canada. He had been at the agricultural show in Toronto, which was of very great interest, and as every one who really wanted to see farming and agriculture in Canada did, he had gone west. "As some of you know," the Prince said, "while I was there I purchased a small ranch in Alberta. I have always been very interested in agriculture, and I think the Home Farm in Cornwall has always had a certain number of stock and shown quite a lot at the Royal Show for many years. My visit to Canada has only increased my interest in agriculture and made me realize the great importance and necessity of the closest intimacy between farmers and agriculturists throughout the Empire. I hope that next year's show at Darlington may be another record show; I wish all success to the society and thank you all for the kind way you have received me and the honor you have done me by electing me president."

## REASON FOR SPAIN'S NEW CABINET CRISIS

Labor Trouble in Catalonia Among Difficulties of Government, but Military Juntas Finally Caused It to Resign

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Yet another crisis! Placidity and business are not for the Spanish politicians. They need excitement in their political game, and they love the way in which, for the few days of a crisis, public and newspaper attention is fastened keenly upon them, and their dark and often enigmatic utterances—as enigmatic as they can make them—are seized by the reporters at every entrance and exit from the Palace or the Government Offices. It seems to them and the political people of Madrid in general that at these times they are of such vast consequence that they have an essential part in the working of the system of the universe, and their vanity is much pleased. So one crisis is no sooner disposed of than the possibilities of another are discussed, and by much talk what was imaginary becomes sometimes very real.

The new crisis is real enough at last; a point of vast importance is involved. Not for the first time the arrogant and ambitious military juntas have seemed to be getting out of hand. These military societies of "defense," that is to say of defense of the military interests, are wholly and openly antagonistic to the democratic movement in Spain. In Barcelona, as has been seen, they have conducted themselves in the past with extraordinary arrogance. When the last Romanones Government set out on the democratic way, and attempted to settle the Catalan Labor troubles by conciliation, they interfered, and by a demand, which seemed to put their authority above that of the government, they caused the resignation of the Ministry.

### Crisis Formidable

They have repeated their pretention. Sanchez de Toca has been to the Palace with his resignation, has been induced to continue in office, has again resigned, and so the crisis goes on, and all the time the possibility of a purely military government is being dis-

cussed, and it becomes almost a probability. This in Spain, at this moment, with all her good fortune in having been a non-belligerent in recent years and all her splendid prospects if she would but serve them fairly. It is beyond doubt that whatever may be the ultimate issue the present series of crises is a very formidable thing, and may lead to great events. The views expressed on every hand are pessimistic.

The Sanchez de Toca Government, despite the fact that it embraces one or two discordant elements, has struggled bravely. The Premier has been by far the most democratic chief that the Liberal-Conservative Party has produced. He has shown initiative, courage, insight, and a keen sympathy with the masses of the people. He has realized that the old Spain will not do in the new world. In some ways he has advanced even farther than the Count de Romanones. He has hardened himself to difficulties, and in recent months has often refused to regard his government as being in danger when informed persistently in every quarter that it really was. But a combination of difficulties, with a final display of arrogance by the military juntas, has been too much for it.

### Employers Against the Government

First among the difficulties has been the Labor trouble in Catalonia. After it had once appeared in November that this was settled and that the employers had withdrawn the lock-out with which they had retallated upon the syndicalists, and when, indeed, an official announcement of the settlement had been issued, these associated employers returned to the attack, and soon the lock-out was almost general again. The settlement in face of enormous difficulties had seemed to be a great achievement for the government; but as has been pointed out before, there is more than a struggle between Capital and Labor in this case. The employers are virtually allied with the elements of the extreme Right and the Military Party, and they are hard set against this government and any other which may attempt conciliation with the workers.

So all the time the employers have been heaping insult upon accusation against the Premier. They have hesitated at nothing in their offensive descriptions of him. In their amazing boldness they have almost been a match for the military juntas, and these two, with the Conservatives of the extreme Right, all on the same side, are uniting in their efforts to damage any government in power that does not declare itself virtually for

reaction. How difficult it must be to be optimistic in such circumstances will be understood.

### Régime of Tyranny

Some remarks attributed to General Weyler in the corridors of the Chamber recently, are not without a certain significance. "We live," he said, "under a régime of reciprocal tyranny. The employers tyrannize over the workmen, and the workmen tyrannize over the employers; the military element tyrannizes over the civil, and the civil over the military; the politicians tyrannize over the government, the government tyrannizes over the people, and liberty is suffocated and destroyed under this régime of tyranny. Dictatorship, whether it be of the Right or the Left, is the only thing that can be any guarantee of liberty today."

Although the Barcelona business and other difficulties were contributory causes, it was the military juntas which shook the Sanchez de Toca Cabinet, and, having once brought it to resign, from which position, assisted by the King, it recovered for a brief period, it fairly knocked it out a few days later. In the absence of the attack by the juntas the government would certainly have gone on for some time longer, and might have arranged the financial situation (as has been the dream of governments for years past and seems at least as far off from realization now as ever) and possibly effected some sort of a settlement of the Catalanian dispute, though it is not easy to see how it is going to be done, with the employers and the syndicalists both fully organized, and declaring lockouts and strikes against each other, and sometimes both together.

### AUSTRALIAN FREIGHT PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—How Australian industries may have difficulty in competing with goods manufactured in countries where labor is cheap, notwithstanding a protective customs tariff, has just been exemplified in the newly established industry in Tasmania of manufacturing carbide for Australian consumption. The company has complained to the Hobart Chamber of Commerce that the freight on carbide from Hobart to Brisbane, for instance, is 18s. 2d. a ton higher than the freight on carbide from Sweden. Action is being taken to have the disability removed. Instances of this kind are lending weight to the proposal for the establishment of a state steamship service.

## LABOR'S COMMON AIM WITH LIBERALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In an address on "Liberalism and Labor" at the National Liberal Club, Lord Buckmaster said the ideal of Liberalism had the most remote relationship to the present government. He could see no trace of Liberalism in the achievements which the government was so often boasting about. There was no adherence to sound Liberal doctrine in the interference in Russia, or in the bill relating to imports which added to the known evils of protection, which would place control in the hands of a group of men subjected to all forms of pressure of trade influence, and would offer temptation to corruption which had often overthrown the most honest men. He could see no association with Liberalism in the Alien Bill which was at once the meanest and most savage bill that had ever attempted to disgrace the statute book.

The wilderness had no terrors for him. The qualities of a party were hammered and wrought out on the anvil of adversity. When Mr. Smillie had said at Cambridge that the first duty of the Labor Party was to destroy Liberalism, he referred to those people who had followed no leader and made no pledge except the old leadership of the old pledge which bound them together at the last election but one. It was a momentous utterance, a sad reflection.

The fact that today workmen could stand together was due to the Liberals. The fact that electoral power was in the hollow of Labor's hands was due to the efforts of Liberals against forces which it was now difficult to measure. No man who entered public life should look for gratitude or reward. If the ideals of the Liberal Party had become dim they must re-light the torch, but never forsake the faith. The Labor Party could not help the Liberals helping them. The Liberal Party could no longer be reproached with having camp followers, who adopted their faith as a means of stifling Labor's demands, or furthering their own desires. The financial system must be restored to a more wholesome condition. They must win their way to the confidence of the Labor Party. One thing was essential. Liberalism and Labor must fight side by side.

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High-grade Hudson Seal Coats, full length, with Skunk collar, cuffs and border.	formerly 825.00,	625.00
Hudson Seal Coats of selected skins with large collar of Skunk.	formerly 765.00,	595.00
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Wrap of finest quality Mole-skin in graceful, full style.	formerly 785.00,	585.00
Skunk Cape Stoles.	formerly 285.00,	225.00
Skunk Muffs to match.	formerly 65.00,	45.00

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Beautiful Brushed Wool and Cashmere Wool Scarfs in lovely colors have been marked at exactly one-half their former prices—

Brushed Wool Scarfs in street and sport shades.	5.75	regularly 11.50
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Very Special, 10.00







## PROGRESS OF HOUSE PLANNING IN CANADA

Policy Continues Successfully of Promoting Erection and Raising Standards of Buildings—Enterprise Is Not Hampered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—About a year ago the Canadian Government set aside a sum of \$35,000,000 which was to be advanced to the various provincial governments for the purpose of assisting in housing schemes. With a view of finding out what success had attended the government's plan, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor obtained an interview with Thomas Adams, who is administering the fund in his capacity of Town Planning Adviser to the government and also adviser to the housing committee of the Cabinet. Canada has now had just about a year's experience in giving aid to the building of houses. She was one of the last of the English-speaking countries to formulate a government housing scheme. Great Britain has been engaged in state-aided housing projects for over 30 years.

In Canada progress has been made both in promoting building and in raising standards of building. Canadians are doing it, without injury to private enterprise or more than trifling loss to the government. If that progress is continued the country undoubtedly has the opportunity of building up a housing policy of a very superior kind.

### Scheme Started After Armistice

The housing scheme of the federal government was inaugurated immediately after the armistice. It was formulated on the basis that the provincial governments were responsible for housing and local government and that any aid which the federal government might give should be restricted to two things, namely: (1) lending money at a comparatively low rate of interest, and (2) giving advice and making recommendations regarding standards and rules to be followed in schemes.

Coming to the question of the placing of the responsibility on the provinces, which was regarded as vital to the success of any enterprise which involved the action of local authorities, Mr. Adams said: "If the federal government were to attempt to carry out housing schemes under its direct jurisdiction, it would have to duplicate government machinery and at the same time would be working in conflict with the existing machinery. Thus it is that in Canada the money for housing is lent to the Province and by the Province to the municipality. Nothing has happened in the administration of the project to suggest any defect in this system of organization. The one weakness is the want of provision for lending money in the case of any soldier or working man who lives in a local area where the local council is not willing to work under the scheme. Such cases, however, could be met by some arrangements for loans to be granted direct by the provincial government to the individual.

### Each Province to Prepare Scheme

"The housing project provides that each province should prepare a scheme of housing; that the maximum loans to be granted would be \$4500; that the money would only be advanced for building houses on land owned by government authorities, housing companies with limited dividends or owners of lots for erecting houses for themselves. Apart from these requirements the government recommended the proper planning of sites; the reservation of sites for playgrounds and minimum standards in regard to water supply, local improvements, drainage, and sanitary conditions.

"In only one respect has it been necessary to alter the scheme since it was passed on February 20, 1919. In an amendment, dated August 23, 1919, provision is made that the whole \$4500 may be lent on a house having walls of cement-stucco of approved construction, or of brick-veneer and with roofs of first quality of wooden shingles when laid on asbestos paper, subject to such houses being on lots of not less than 3000 square feet in area. Under the original scheme, not more than \$3500 could be lent on a house of this character of construction, the larger amount being available only for the solid brick, concrete, or stone houses for which the amendment was that the cost of building construction proved to be so high that greater latitude had to be given and somewhat different standards permitted in regard to materials."

### Actual Progress Made

As to the actual progress which has been made with the project, the government Town Planning Adviser remarked: "In all the nine provinces, housing acts adopting the federal project have either been passed or are being prepared. In only two of the provinces has there been any delay in this matter, but indications are that these two provinces will soon pass the necessary legislation. In six of the nine provinces housing schemes have been prepared under this legislation and have been approved by the federal government.

"All these housing schemes contain the recommendations of the federal government as an integral part of the scheme, and in one case, that of Quebec, the recommendations of the federal government are made compulsory requirements. The reports from these six provinces have not yet been received, but the information available was that most progress has been obtained in Ontario and British Columbia. In Ontario about 1500 houses are erected, or in course of erection, and

some 90 municipal schemes have been prepared or are under consideration. The reason for the greater progress in Ontario than in some of the provinces is the fact that there is a special Director of Housing with technical advisers in charge of the administration of the provincial scheme. The most admirable form of legislation is of little value unless it is sympathetically administered.

### Whole Loan May Be Taken Up

As regards the amount actually borrowed by the provincial authorities to date and the estimates of the probable borrowings for the present year, Mr. Adams said these indicated that "the whole of the loan of \$25,000,000, made available in February, 1919, will probably be taken up during the present year. To this amount there has to be added \$2,000,000 already provided by the Ontario Provincial Government and any further sums that may be granted by other provinces.

### Higher Standards Acquired

"In most cities there appears to be as much activity as usual in building of dwellings by contractors and others. Whatever advantage is gained by the individual from taking the government loan at 5 per cent, as compared to the contractors having to pay 6 or 7 per cent has to be set against the fact that he must build according to somewhat higher standards than the contractor. Thus the financial benefit of the government loan is set off by the somewhat more expensive standards involved. In effect this means that government housing is just as expensive as private housing, but is of an improved quality and design. Where it is not so, it is due to defective local management.

"Here we touch on what is the second matter of importance when considering progress. We are helping, in Canada by government housing, to raise new standards and to encourage better methods, not only of building houses, but of planning land for building. We might build 100,000 houses the same pattern and type as now prevail, and make little progress in improving housing conditions. On the other hand we might build 5000, and make much more real progress."

### Housing Scheme in Ottawa

Mr. Adams quoted an example of the operation of a local housing scheme in Ottawa where two estates are being developed by the Housing Commission. "One of these estates," he said, "comprises 22 acres, and lots running from 3000 to 4000 square feet have been sold from \$350 to \$500. About one-eighth of the area has been reserved for public use for the residents, and includes tennis courts, children's playground, community club, and so on. About 30 buildings are erected, or in course of erection, and the whole acreage will be covered in the coming summer. The houses are being built for the purchasers of the lot. All the houses are detached and are served with up-to-date local improvements, sanitary conveniences, and designed by architects. Its value will not consist in the number of houses erected, but in the merit it has as a model to private enterprise. Already the effect of the scheme has been to cause owners of land and builders to invoke the aid of town planners and architects to apply better methods of development to their property."

In conclusion, Mr. Adams said: "As already stated, if Canada can keep to the reasonable middle course which she has adopted and work in cooperation with the provinces and municipalities to improve housing conditions by a small expenditure of funds without multiplying private enterprise, she bids fair to show what a progressive housing policy should be and, incidentally, the extent to which housing and town planning are one problem."

## WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS HOPE TO CELEBRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The fifty-first annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association here, from February 12 to 18, will be a jubilee affair if, as is confidently hoped by suffrage leaders, the remaining states needed to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment have done so by that date. If ratification is completed by that time, this will probably be the last convention of the association, as its object will have been achieved. It was stated here Friday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by an official of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, which has charge of arrangements for the convention.

The great organization will not, however, be disbanded, but its activities will be turned to other purposes. The chief function of the organization will then probably be that of a non-partisan educational headquarters for women voters.

### LABOR QUARTERS ARE MOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The state headquarters of the Montana Federation of Labor, state branch of the American Federation of Labor, have been removed to Helena, Montana, following the induction into office of a new president and secretary. For many years the state headquarters were at Butte. The retiring officers, M. M. Donoghue and O. M. Partelow, have been the targets of much criticism by the radical elements, and both men retired voluntarily. The new president is Steve Eli and the new secretary J. L. Taylor.

## FREE SPEECH ISSUE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Governor Coolidge and Prominent Men Give Their Ideas as to the Limitations of This Guarantee of the Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Free speech has been made an issue in this city and State by a number of prominent men who express the opinion that the action of mobs, and in some instances of public officials, has been such as to imperil a right guaranteed by the Constitution. The Twentieth Century Club opened the discussion with two somewhat impromptu debates on the question, in which the participants included Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, a prominent Unitarian clergyman; George W. Anderson, justice of the United States Circuit of Appeals; the Rev. Edward Cummings, of the League to Enforce Peace, and S. K. Ratcliffe, a prominent British journalist.

The question also was brought into the open by statements made by George W. Coleman, head of the Ford Hall forum, who was a member of an interchurch committee to investigate the steel strike. Mr. Coleman said that civil liberties had been suppressed in many Pennsylvania towns.

### Governor Expresses Views

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, recently reelected on a "law and order" issue, has expressed his views on the matter in a statement for The Christian Science Monitor.

"The matter of free speech is covered by our law," said Governor Coolidge. "The Constitution of the United States provides for free speech, and so does the Massachusetts Constitution. The Constitution protects everybody in the exercise of free speech and free press. But no man has a right to advocate by word or writing a violation of the law, or the overthrow of the government by force or violence. Everybody has a right to advocate change in the laws and change in the form of government by the method provided in the Constitution."

"A very good criterion is whether a person who advocates a certain line of action wants that line of action pursued against himself. My observation is that those who talk anarchy and revolution are the first to appeal to the law for their own protection. They may advise anarchy, violence, and revolution and hold the law in scorn, but when they are accused they are the first to claim the protection of that law which they say should be flouted and disregarded. They oppose the Constitution, but always appeal to it for their own protection.

### Free Speech Topic of Meeting

The Harvard Liberal Club has focused attention on the matter of free speech recently by a dinner, at which "Free Speech" was the principal subject of discussion, and at which representatives of practically every profession expressed their views upon the subject.

"For obvious reasons I should not care to speak upon your subject except as from time to time I have to," wrote Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, in a letter read at the dinner. "I see no impropriety, however, in suggesting the isolated reflection that with effervescing opinions, as with the not yet forgotten champagnes, the quickest way to let them get flat is to let them get exposed to the air."

"Everybody wants free speech; everybody wants law and order," said Joseph Lee of the Boston School Committee, who has been a leader in playground and recreational work. "The question is just where the two conflict, and what is the principle which unites them and by which we draw the line. Free speech is an organ of government. It is public opinion in the soft. It is the initial stage of legislation. Free speech is the soil in which public opinion grows. Public opinion is the first house of all free parliaments, the source from which all true legislation springs."

"To prevent free speech is to kill democracy, and to leave anarchy or tyranny as the alternative. The limits of free speech are implied in its governmental function. Free speech must be limited at the point where it interferes with government. This is not the point where it becomes unpopular or tends to bad results. It is not the point where it advocates the overthrow of popular government. The stand-patters have a right to free speech, even when they speak against such right. It is not even the point where it advocates revolution. Revolution in a democracy is a part of the governmental process. To upset a free government is like trying to upset a sphere. It is necessarily and by its constitution right side up, and revolution is its mode of progress. Where the right to free speech ceases is the point where it begins to prevent government by free speech from being carried out."

### "People Are the Masters"

"The whole essence of American government is that the people elect their rulers, that the people are the masters and the rulers their servants, and that the masters should be able to criticize their servants," said Prof. Zechariah Chafee Jr., of Harvard. "The American policy is not to interfere with words until they have broken out into unlawful action. When it is a question of truth you must allow both sides freedom of speech." Mr. Chafee

felt that harsh treatment of alleged radicals would create greater feeling against the government than before, and that American institutions should be trusted.

"Think carefully, clearly, dispassionately," said J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. "Don't be led away by labels; don't mind people calling you radical, even red." He felt that the newspapers as a whole had not kept the public properly informed on important questions. "Try to get beyond the provincial limitations of the daily papers," he said. "Try to get the facts about Russia; seek justice based on a knowledge of the facts; try to promote such social and international action as will increase production."

"I believe that the time has come to speak with no uncertain sound in defense of persons who have been unjustly treated, and it is time to have a general act of amnesty that will cover political offenses," said Dr. Crothers. "It is time also to turn to the big problems of the time, and not be trying by cheap facilities to crush out the expression of honest thought. If a person were to speak directly to the American people just plain common sense we could stop this miserable panic."

Justice Anderson declared that the alleged "red peril" had no more foundation in fact, in his opinion, than the alleged "pro-German" peril of war times. "I assert the significant fact that many of the same persons who

for two years were faking pro-German plots are now promoting the red terror," he said. He criticized severely "pseudo-patriots who under the guise of Americanism are preaching murder, shooting at sunrise, and to whom our church parlors and other public forums have hitherto been open."

"The heresy-hunter has throughout history been one of the meanest of men," he continued. "It is time that we had freedom of speech for the just contempt that every wholesome-minded citizen has and should have for the pretentious, noisy, heresy-hunter of these hysterical times."

J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, called the present period one of hysteria in which anger is later followed by repentance.

### GRAHAM SEDITION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A statement to the effect that the sedition bill introduced in Congress by George S. Graham, Representative from Pennsylvania, would make lynching a crime, has been issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It reads: "The section making it a felony with 20 years' imprisonment for inciting forcible resistance to the laws of the federal government and the individual states would bring lynchings who defy law and constituted authority under federal jurisdiction."

## MISSOURI NEGROES TO SEEK OFFICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Negro voters in the twelfth Missouri congressional district have issued a statement to members of the Republican State Committee and party leaders in St. Louis demanding the right to name their own candidates for officers in the district. They insist, also, that they be given the right to name men of their race as delegates from the district to the Republican National Convention, to the State convention and as candidates on the regular Republican ticket in all districts where Negroes are in a majority. Other demands are: Negro judges and clerks of election in heavily populated Negro wards; Negro representation in all Republican Party councils; Negroes on all juries where Negroes are party to the suit, and Negro representation in all appointed offices in proportion to voting strength and to any position for which they possess the ability or qualification.

The demands are being backed by the "Citizens Liberty League," whose president is A. W. Lloyd, grand chancellor of the Negro Knights of Pythias of Missouri. Attention is called to the 25,000 male Negro votes in St. Louis and the 75,000 male Negro votes in the State.

## WATCH MEETING FOR PROHIBITION DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

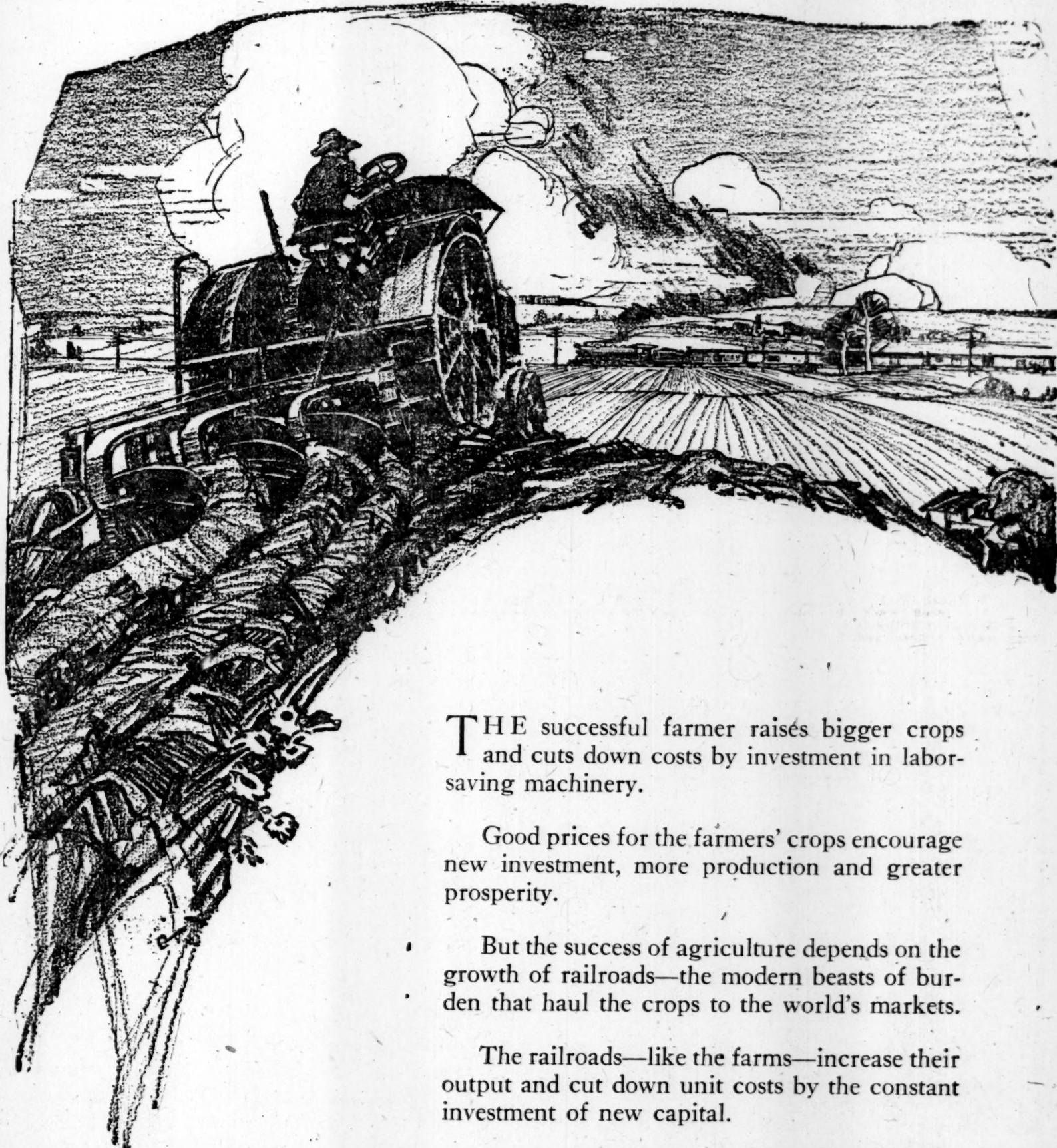
STROUDWATER, Maine—One of the interesting features of the Victory celebration all over the country is recognition of National Constitutional Prohibition becoming operative on January 16 is the watch meeting to be held in the library of the historic home of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, long-time president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The home is now occupied by her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. George H. Allan, of the Maine Legislature, is to be the speaker, and his subject, "Some Ideals of the Constitution."

From this library in Mrs. Stevens' home have gone out all over this country and to nearly every corner of the world, messages and literature embodying the ideals of the leaders in the movement for prohibition.

### NEW BANDS OF MERCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Humane Society, in its report for the month of December, announces that 672 new Bands of Mercy were organized in the United States during the month. This makes the total number of Bands of Mercy 123,502.



THE successful farmer raises bigger crops and cuts down costs by investment in labor-saving machinery.

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*This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives*

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ANNUAL REPORT OF  
NATIONAL BISCUIT

Net Earnings Per Share Considerably Larger Than for the Previous Twelve Months—Total Surplus Makes Gain

NEW YORK, New York.—The annual report of the National Biscuit Company for the 1919 fiscal and calendar year shows earnings of \$5,349,863, equal to \$12.36 a share on the 229,236,000 common stock after preferred dividends. This compares with \$11.60 a share, earned on the common in 1918, and \$9.80 a share in the previous fiscal period of 11 months ended December 31, 1917.

The income account compares as follows:

	1919	1918
Profits	\$5,349,863	\$5,123,840
Net div.	1,736,315	1,736,315
Ret. for com.	3,613,548	3,387,525
Com. div.	2,046,520	2,046,520
Surplus	1,567,023	1,567,023
Prev. surplus	17,761,785	16,498,780
Total surplus	19,328,812	18,065,803

The balance sheet as of December 31, 1919, compares with the previous fiscal year as follows:

	1919	1918
Real estate	\$55,956,020	\$55,927,754
Material stock in process	7,558,554	11,645,262
Merchandise	12,185,555	9,815,612
Cash and debts recd.	12,185,555	9,815,612
Stocks and securities	820,896	—
Total	77,700,025	77,388,640

	1919	1918
Capital stock	\$54,049,500	\$54,049,500
Accounts payable	445,082	624,726
Carton factory rev.	2,000,000	1,250,000
Reserve for taxes	1,200,000	1,200,000
Div. pay Jan.	511,630	511,630
Balance	19,328,812	18,065,803
Total	77,700,025	77,388,640

\*Includes United States bonds and notes amounting to \$4,787,084.

HEAVY SELLING  
OF SECURITIES

The New York stock market opened weak yesterday, and continued downward throughout most of the session. Firmness of money rates and expected further tightening of credits induced selling. The specialties were especially weak. At the close American International was off 3/4, American Locomotive 3/4, American Woolen 3/4, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 4 1/2, Baldwin 6 1/2, Crucible 5, Goodrich 4 1/2, General Motors 3 1/2, Marine 3, Mexican Petroleum 1 1/2, Pan-American 3 1/4, Pierce-Arrow 3 1/4, Republic Steel 4 1/2, Studebaker 4 1/2, Texas Company 1 1/2, Transcontinental Oil 6 1/2, and U. S. Rubber 3 1/4.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1919	1918
Operating revenue	\$1,684,850	\$1,684,850
Operating expenses	1,184,826	1,184,826
Net income	500,024	500,024
11 months ended Nov. 30	1,158,890	1,158,890
Operating revenue	2,134,919	2,134,919
Operating expenses	1,437,222	1,437,222
Net income	697,697	697,697

\*Decrease.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	29 1/2	30
Atlantic Refining	114 1/2	115 1/2
Chesapeake Mfg.	260	260
Crescent Pipe	35	40
Cumberland Pipe	125	145
Galena Signal	93	94
Galena Signal pref.	107	113
Illinois Pipe Line	172	177
Indiana Pipe	98	101
International Pet.	68 1/2	69 1/2
National Transit	35	37
New York Transit	173	178
Penn. Mfg. Fuel	73	76
Penn. Oil	20	21
Prairie O. & G.	650	675
Solar Refining	370	390
Southern Pipe	165	170
South Penn.	240	245
S. W. Penn. Pipe	98	101
S. O. of Cal.	325	330
S. O. of Ind.	735	755
S. O. of Kan.	680	710
S. O. of Ky.	425	475
S. O. of N. J.	775	785
S. O. of N. Y.	450	455
S. O. of Ohio	525	550
Swan & Finch	160	165
Union Tank	125	132
Vacuum Oil	428	433
S. O. old stock (all on)	262 1/2	—

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Alma Explos.	8	8 1/2
Allied Packers	29	34
Amer. Safety Razor	16 1/2	17
Carb. Synd.	42 1/2	43 1/2
Chalmers Motors	8	8
Cities & Bkrs. Cfs.	42 1/2	43 1/2
General Asphalt	115	116 1/2
General Motors	32 1/2	33 1/2
Guiland Oil	47	47 1/2
Gulley Gillespie	25	26
Hendee Mfg.	45	48
Houston Oil	135	150
Inventive Oil	32	37
Montgomery Ward	38	39
Ohio Body	32	35
Pearless	44	47
Ryan Pet.	23 1/2	24
Salt Creek	50 1/2	51 1/2
Sinima Petrol	52 1/2	53 1/2
Submarine Boat	15	16
Texas Co.	50	51
United States Stm.	24	24 1/2
White Oil	37 1/2	38

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Com.	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
January	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
February	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
March	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
April	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
May	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
June	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
July	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
August	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
September	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
October	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
November	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
December	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2

## NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amer. Can.	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Amer. Car & Fdry	128	128	126 1/2	126 1/2
Amer. Int'l. Corp.	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Amer. Loco.	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Amer. Smelters	68	68	67	67
Amer. Sugar	135 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am. Woolen	152	154 1/2	146	147
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	162 1/2	162 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Anaconda	62 1/2	62 1/2	61	61 1/2
Atchafalpa	83	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
Bald Loco.	114 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
B. & O.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4
Beth Steel	95 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4
Can. Pac.	130 1/2	130 1/2	129	129 1/2
Can. Leather	95 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Chino	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chandler	126	126	123 1/2	123 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Corn Prods.	83 1/2	83 1/2	81	81 1/2
Crucible Steel	206	207	203	203 1/2
Cuba Cane	51 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd.	84 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4
End-Johnson	135 1/2	135 1/2	133	133 1/2
Gen. Motors	215	215	210 1/2	210 1/2
Goodrich	79 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Int. Paper	81 1/2	81 1/2	78	78 1/2
Inspiration	56 1/2	56 1/2	55	55 1/2
Kennecott	31 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Marine	105 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Max Motor	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4
Mex. Pet.	203	203	192 1/2	192 1/2
Midvale	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Mid States Oil	57	57	55 1/2	55 1/2
Mo. Pacific	25	25	23 1/2	23 1/2
N. Y. Central	69	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
No. Pac.	79	79	78 1/2	78 1/2
Pan. Am. Pet.	98	98	94 1/2	94 1/2
Pan. Am. Pet. B.	95 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Penn.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42
Pierce-Arrow	75	75	70 1/2	70 1/2
Reading	75 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Rep. I. & Steel	114	114 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Royal Dutch N. Y.	108 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Sinclair	44 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
So. Pac.	109 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Studebaker	105 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Texas Co.	207	207 1/2	196	196 1/2
Texas & Pacific	39 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Trans. Oil	31 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Union Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
U. S. Rubber	130	130	126 1/2	126 1/2
U. S. Realty	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U. S. Smelting	72	72	71 1/2	71 1/2
U. S. Steel	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Utah Copper	75	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Worthington	92 1/2	92 1/2	90	90 1/2
Westinghouse	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Willis-Overland	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Total sales	1,187,500 shares.			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	99.02	99.02	98.89	98.80
Lib 1st 4s	92.58	92.58	92.56	92.56
Lib 2d 4s	91.34	91.34	91.20	91.22
Lib 1st 4 1/4s	92.92	92.96	92.58	92.78
Lib 2d 4 1/4s	91.60	91.64	91.56	91.60
Lib 3d 4 1/4s	93.48	93.70	93.40	93.70
Lib 4th 4 1/4s	91.80	91.80	91.66	91.74
Victory 4 3/4s	98.66	98.72	98.64	98.72
Victory 3 3/4s	98.66	98.92	98.64	98.72



## THEATERS

**Emmanuel Reicher Interviewed**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York — "It is my greatest wish to develop an American masterpiece in the theater," Emmanuel Reicher explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who sought him out to ask about his plans. "There must be some great American plays, shut away in desks, perhaps, because their authors have not had sufficient encouragement. I want to find them. I have written to publishers, I have gone to every source I know, but I have not found the play yet. America has been developing in all ways very quickly, and her great art of the theater will come quickly too. I am always hoping that perhaps the time has now come."

The rehearsal at the Garrick Theater, which the Theater Guild now occupies, was just over and Mr. Reicher, recently acquired by them for director, had gone to his little office downstairs where, after working hours, the various members of the company come to him for suggestions and advice. The room itself, with its open door and large council table, suggests a democratic management. Recently there has been his production of "The Idle Inn" at the Jewish Art Theater to show how admirably crowds can be handled and how group acting can be unified, but even long before the United States had seen any of his productions, there were whispers from abroad of his production of Goethe's "Iphigenia" in which his daughter Hedwig appeared, and of Ibsen plays in which Reicher himself appeared, which interested American theatergoers in his work.

His first production at the Theater Guild is Tolstoy's "The Power of Darkness." "International masterpieces," he said as he indicated the books of European plays on his desk. "That is what I will produce here. From many nations I will bring the great drama, old and new. They will not be adapted to American customs. We will assume that there is a genuine interest in the original work, and so will preserve the national feeling so far as we are able to do so. The national feeling must be preserved in even the most universal drama, or the production does not seem genuine. The actor may be of another country or race, but the director must know how to suggest the play's locale. He must know the countries of his plays well, and the temperament of their people."

In selecting our plays for production, we seek to interest, not to flatter, the public, so it is not plays with a popular appeal that we are seeking. We work only with plays that interest us for their art quality. How far would we cling to that ideal? Oh, of course, we can work our own way only so far as expenses are paid. But one must not think of expense. One must have faith in the thing itself, in its greatness. It is impossible to go on otherwise."

Soon the talk turned again to the question of the undiscovered American masterpiece of the theater. "Perhaps through the production of great dramas of other countries the best work of America will be brought out. It is only because of the lack of American plays that we specialize on the extraordinary European play, but they will be serving a purpose. Familiarity with the expression of other peoples will make a notable American play almost inevitable. The American play will not follow or imitate any of these, because it will come from the heart. It will be as individual as the dramatic art of other countries—no, perhaps not quite so much because America is a mixture of so many peoples. But it will be individual. It will not be patterned after any other, because a copy is always a copy, no matter how good, and America has many inventors. She need turn to no one but her own men, but it is well to know the art of others."

"We are not looking for plays that will make money; it is more the interest of the minority that we cater to, and while so it is not interested, yet keenly interested, in all that is being done to develop scenery and lighting. It is the play and the actor that are most important. The scenery is only a sort of support to the play, it should not distract attention. It is the play, and the actors who make the play—that is what counts."

MUNICIPAL LINES  
URGED IN DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office  
DETROIT, Michigan—Plans for taking over by the city of the virtual operation of the Detroit United Railways, the construction of 163 miles of new tracks, the purchase of 34 miles of the present system, making a total municipal mileage of 218 miles, are being considered by the City Council, and it is conceded that they will be presented to the voters at a special election early in the spring.

The proposition, presented by Mayor James Couzens, contemplates the use of gasoline cars of which 550 will be purchased. The cars were developed in the Ford tractor plant at Dearborn, Michigan, and it is claimed, are not only more economical to operate than trolley cars, but eliminate the cost of overhead construction. The fare on the city lines will be 5 cents. The plan represents the Mayor's attempt at a solution of Detroit's transportation difficulties in accordance with a provision of the new city charter declaring for municipal ownership. It is one of the largest programs of its kind ever put forth and is also believed to be the first attempt to use gasoline street cars on an extensive scale. Construction of a section of the lines will be completed within a year, it is expected.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, January 14

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, Ohio—L. L. Osborne of M. O. Neil Co.; Essex.  
Alexandria, La.—J. H. Breffle; United States.  
Allentown, Pa.—J. L. Lech of Lech & Co.; Adams.  
Appleton, Wis.—J. L. Wolf; United States.  
Atlanta, Ga.—D. E. Gee; United States.  
Atlanta, Ga.—W. G. Spaulding of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox.  
Baltimore, Md.—W. J. Carroll of Carroll & Adams Co.; Touraine.  
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewkesbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.  
Bristol, Tenn.—H. King of King Bros.; Touraine.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; 206 Essex Street, Room 206.  
Charlotte, S. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown Evans & Co.; Brunswick.  
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Chicago, Ill.—B. L. Bittner of W. A. Weibold & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 168 Essex Street.  
Chicago, Ill.—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.  
Chicago, Ill.—H. F. C. Dovenmuhl of Dovenmuhl & Son; Copley Plaza.  
Chicago, Ill.—B. L. Epstein of Rothchilds & Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Chicago, Ill.—E. I. Grossman of I. Grossman Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Chicago, Ill.—T. A. Keating of Sidwell De Windt Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Chicago, Ill.—H. A. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Son; Lenox.  
Chicago, Ill.—Messrs. Webster and Stokes of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 88 Pearl St.  
Chicago, Ill.—J. R. Wyatt of Montgomery Ward Co.; 77 Summer Street.  
Chillicothe, Ohio—A. E. Culter of Culter & Slep Co.; United States.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Levy of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Shoe & Leather Club.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—E. E. and I. Altman of Altman & Nines; United States.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Ginsberg; Essex.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Joseph of J. Joseph Shoe Co.; Avery.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—H. C. McLaughlin of Potter Shoe Co.; Youngs.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—J. C. Ottenger of Isaac Fallers Sons; Lenox.  
Cleveland, Ohio—C. K. Chisholm of Chisholm B. & S. Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Cleveland, Ohio—G. W. Greber of Greber Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Cleveland, Ohio—C. P. Wentzell of Adams & Ford; United States.  
Cleveland, Ohio—M. and W. Krongold; United States.  
Denver, Colo.—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.  
Denver, Colo.—A. E. Parsons of Jostins Dept. Store; Essex.  
Detroit, Mich.—R. B. Jeffries of Crowley Shoe Co.; Youngs.  
Evansville, Ind.—W. H. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.  
Fargo, North Dakota—M. M. Hendrickson; United States.  
Fredericksburg, Va.—C. W. Dunn; United States.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Herold of Herold Bertsch Shoe Co.; United States.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. L. Lathrop of Riney Kalmbach Logie Co.; United States.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Samuel Krause of Hirth Krause & Co.; Brunswick.  
Hamilton, Ont.—R. B. Griffith of R. B. Griffith & Co.; United States.  
Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newbury of Jeff Newbury Shoe Co.; Parker.  
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Crowder of Crowder & Co.; Lenox.  
Jackson, Miss.—Ben. Alford; United States.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. E. Dooley of Henegar Dooley Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Erwin Phillips Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—Budd Reedy of Cohn Goldwater & Co.; Quincy House.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—P. S. Spangler of Gunnerson Shoe Co.; Avery.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. V. Stewart of Stewart, Dawes & Co.; Essex.  
Lynchburg, Va.—H. L. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Lynchburg, Va.—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.  
Madison, Ga.—E. W. Waxbaum of Waxbaum Bros.; Lenox.  
Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.  
Memphis, Tenn.—E. C. Carruthers of Carruthers Shoe Co.; Avery.  
Memphis, Tenn.—J. H. Lea of J. H. Lea Shoe Co.; United States.  
Milwaukee, Wis.—L. Casper; Avery.  
Minneapolis, Minn.—J. C. Colbert; United States.  
Mount Joy, Pa.—T. J. and B. W. Brown; United States.  
Nashville, Tenn.—M. Kornman of Kornman Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Newark, N. J.—D. E. Hirschberg and Max Stein; United States.  
New Orleans, La.—Sol Cohen; United States.  
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Touraine.  
New York City—H. S. Richards and Mr. Sinn of Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.  
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.  
New York City—E. A. Heard of C. B. Rouse Co.; Touraine.  
New York City—W. H. Hurst of Claflin Thayer & Co.; Essex.  
New York City—J. W. Kirby of E. J. Bates & Co.; Essex.  
New York City—H. C. Young of Standard Mail Order House; Youngs.  
Ogden, Utah—J. W. Scowcroft of Scowcroft & Sons Co.; Adams.  
Omaha, Neb.—M. G. Heyward of Heyward Barker Shoe Co.; United States.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—P. R. Chandler of W. T. Holmes Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Woltman of Munroe Bros. & Co.; United States.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—H. M. Paul of Paul Bros.; Touraine.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of G. H. West Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. H. Welmer and J. B. Harris of Welmer, Wright & Watkins; 143 Lincoln Street.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—S. N. Wagner of Wagner Bros.; Essex.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. C. Will of T. K. Ray Shoe Co.; Adams.  
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Pithan of Pithan Barker Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Portland, Ore.—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Richmond, Va.—B. L. Stern of Stern & Co.  
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand & Co.  
Rochester, N. Y.—R. J. Crombach; United States.  
Rome, Ga.—A. R. Burney; United States.  
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metze Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.  
San Francisco, Cal.—M. J. Kaufman; Copley Plaza.  
San Francisco, Cal.—J. T. Reedy and H. G. Greenman of The Emporium; Quincy House.  
Savannah, Ga.—P. R. Morrison; Adams.  
Scranton, Pa.—C. M. Ehrhardt; United States.

## SCHOOLS; CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

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Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; United States.

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LEATHER BUYER

Lynchburg, Va.—J. T. Craddock of Craddock Terry & Co.; Touraine.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## LA RAZON ON STAND OF UNITED STATES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—"La Razon," commenting on the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles, says: "The world will consider with skepticism this peace, but the people are going to adopt its function as a means of vindicating their rights to decide their own fate, and in this right is the redeeming hope of the future. The great nation of North America, which carried the standard of new ideals, returns to its continent with the silence of illusion. It wishes to know nothing more of its intervention in the European conflict, and now prepares itself for its own contingencies, external and internal. Never more than now can be appreciated the attitude of Argentina and the moral consequences of its prestige."

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WANTED—Capable girl, Prot., to assist in care of children, cooking, and general housework. Good home for right party. Wages \$20.00. MRS. E. F. ELLER, Box N, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"The good-humored face of an elephant of marvelous size"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Mile and a Half to School

"It wouldn't be so bad, Mother, if there was another fellow to go along with me, but it's no fun walking all the way to school and all the way home again, and nobody to talk to. I don't get so tired, but it's awful lonesome."

Fred's mother fastened the cover on the lunch box, patted him on the head, and kissed him good-by. "Yes, Fred—it is a lonely walk, and I do wish there was another boy to keep you company; but I tell you what you do this morning. Keep your eyes open and when you come home this evening, tell me what you have seen on the way to school. Run along, now, sonny, and keep your eyes wide open."

Mrs. Winton watched her son walk down the path leading to the dusty road. This road followed the course of the river which brawled through the country village a mile and a half further up the cañon.

Mr. Winton was the superintendent of the sawmill camp, and since Fred was the only child in the camp, a school could not be opened just for him alone. Going to and coming from school meant a walk of three miles for the boy, and since he was a companionable sort of a lad, the trip was far from pleasant for him. But somehow, after his mother's suggestion that morning, he forgot his lack of companionship and instead of plodding along, merely to get to school, he was on the alert to observe anything and everything of interest. What he saw made no great impression on the boy's mind, but even so, the mile and a half seemed quickly covered and Fred looked forward to the homeward walk, hoping that he could discover something which would interest his mother. Again he was disappointed, for the afternoon jaunt brought forth no startling event or important object.

He was a bit peevish when he stamped across the front porch of his home and greeted his mother with less than his usual gladness.

"Well, Fred, what have you to tell me?" questioned his mother who purposely overlooked her son's mood.

"Nothing that'd interest you, Mother. Same old things I've seen every morning and night," he grumbled.

"For instance—" she asked.

"There was that old woodchuck down on the big rock right where the road comes closest to the river," said Fred with no enthusiasm.

"A woodchuck! And have you seen him often?"

"Every morning," replied Fred.

"And you have never told me about him before? After this you watch for him and tell me all that you learn about his habits. Now, what next?"

"The bluejays' nest in the mahogany bush. The little jays were sitting in a row on the branch—guess they're most ready to fly," said Fred.

"My goodness, Fred, I think a woodchuck and a family of bluejays are

great finds. Why, even if you saw nothing else, that should be quite enough for one day."

"And the tiger lilies growing in the willows by the spring where I get a drink are blossomed out," announced Fred, beginning to grin.

"Now I supposed that you never noticed a thing, but what you have told me sounds very promising. Tell me, did the walk seem so long or lonely today?" asked Mrs. Winton cheerfully.

"No, but it was because I was looking for something really exciting to tell you about," explained Fred.

"Never mind about the exciting things, Fred, watch out for the little, natural, everyday things. I am sure you are going to enjoy your walk to school after this, instead of dreading it."

Within the week he reported that Mr. Woodchuck had proudly displayed Mrs. Woodchuck and a pair of sleek youngsters, all sunning themselves happily on the big rock. Another day workmen had built a fish ladder over the dam in the river and he had seen the trout leaping through the water rushing down the ladder. Because he was training his eyes to observe things, he had noted the crossing of telegraph wires and reported this to the village railway station and his thoughtfulness was highly praised.

There came a day, later in the summer, when a new family moved into the sawmill camp, and there was a boy about Fred's age in the family. He started to school and of course Fred was overjoyed to have company going and returning. However, he confessed to his mother, after the first week of this companionship, that Tom Duncan thought him a "silly" for poking into everything along the wayside.

"Isn't that what you would have said about yourself two months ago, Fred? Don't you see that Tom doesn't understand just why you got so interested in botany and natural history? Be patient with him and he will soon find as much pleasure in these things as you do," advised Mrs. Winton.

So Fred clung to his book on the wild flowers and trees and looked up facts about the birds and animals he saw every day, and his compositions were always written on subjects that he had learned about on his mile and a half trip to school. The boys and girls at the village school finally went to Fred for all sorts of information and this fact impressed Tom Duncan more and more.

At last he borrowed Fred's wild flower book and the next day when he returned it, he said:

"What do you think, Fred, my father's sent away for a book just like that for me. First I wanted a gun, but I guess it's a lot better to learn about birds and things than to shoot 'em—don't you think so?"

Fred heartily agreed with Tom and after that Mrs. Winton never heard her son complain about the mile and a half walk to school.

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

XII

In Which Dan Answers the Beckoning Trees

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Not in all Spangleland, nor, for that matter, anywhere else, is there to be found quite such a twilight as that which is spun in the great tent that belongs to the "monkeys, and lions, and tigers and things." To be entirely correct, there is none other formed in such a curious way.

As you must often have noted, there is, among the breezes, a certain one that is extremely partial to animals. It is never happier than when ruffling the forelock of some big dappergray; teasing the tail of proud chancleers; or cradling a gull in its wide-spread wings. Indeed, it is the very "vagrant breeze" of which, doubtless, you have heard many times. But, wherever its fancy may carry it through-out the hours of the day, it always reaches Spangleland just before the sun dips from view. There it seeks out a hiding place, on the edge of the town, to watch and to wait. And, at the first sign of eventide, this knowing breeze slips along near the ground, wriggles under the wall, and so comes inside the menagerie tent.

Once within, it frolics this way and that, but so very slyly that even the keenest-eared of the animals can no more detect it than one might hear a butterfly laugh. Yet it is here, there, and everywhere, rubbing its nose against the blue of the poles and its back and its sides against the cages of red. In doing this, it takes just a bit of the color of both and so clothes itself in a soft, purple coat. Then, when it departs, it leaves the filmy garment behind, and that, you see, is the twilight.

Now, it was just at the moment when this vagrant breeze had cast off its goosamerlike robe, that Dan wound his arms round his knees, gazed thoughtfully across the tops of them as if peering into the far far-away, and started the story of Gray Ears, the elephant.

"It all began with the beckoning trees," he said rather slowly. "You see, they kept calling me. I was never far from them. The one-ring circus of which I was a part was so very small that it never ventured into the cities, but contented itself with visiting the smallest of hamlets and villages. So, as we moved from one to the other, our winding wagon train threaded roads that led through the woods. When we pitched our tent, it was often at the very edge of the trees. And always, ever and always, they beckoned me. At times it was as if their topmost branches were swayed by a succession of great puffs of wind. At such moments, they would bend toward me and then

toss themselves back again, as if saying in pantomime:

"Come on, Dan, Dan, Diggeldy Dan; come on and play!"

"And, as often as they called, just as often did I resolve to answer. But, somehow, I seemed never able to find the time. You see, just because it was so very small, the circus needed the help of all of us to put it in place, to give the performances, and then to move on and on. And so I was busy throughout all the day.

"As the summer advanced and the woods grew more green and the shadows more dense, the call came again and again. There were times when I was tempted to let everything go and just skip away to the deep, leafy depths. Now, this may seem odd to you—

"Ah, but it does not," spoke up Leopard; "I know the feeling."

"And I," added Tiger, with just a tinge of longing in his voice.

"So do we all," said Lion, a bit wistfully. "Indeed, if it were not for the certain most important reason, I sometimes think we animals might—well, there is no telling what we might do. But, of course, there are the children—"

"Yes, yes, the children," repeated all the animals, very softly.

"The children, to be sure," agreed Diggeldy Dan. "If thought of them, too."

"It is all very well for you to dream of running off to the woods, Dan, Dan, Diggeldy Dan," I would say to myself, "but what of the children that come to the circus to see the clowns? What, yes, what! would they say if there wasn't any clown?"

Answer me that, Diggeldy Dan." And yet, there came a day when all my reasoning went to the winds.

"It happened on an afternoon when our best tent was pitched between the littlest of towns and the greatest of woods. The crowd had come, the band had begun to play, the circus was in full swing. I was in the ring, jesting with the ringmaster and cutting my cleverest capers. But my thoughts were in the depths of the woods. For I could see the green of the trees through the eaves of the tent and the rugged brown trunks through the half-curtained door at the back. And oh, how they called me! Not even the mirth of the tow-headed boy who sat in the very front row, nor the forget-me-nots on the bonnet of the little girl just behind him, could take the tug from out my heart.

"Now on this day, as always, there came the moment when I made a face at the ringmaster while he, on his part, let fly with his whip. And, as was the fashion, I feigned great awe of him and dashed from the ring to escape his advance. This bit of acting I had done whole dozens of times, always scampering as far as the door at the rear of the tent and then coming back to my place. But, just as I reached the curtain on this afternoon, the great wind-puffs began! How the hundreds upon hundreds of branches bent forward; and how they swept

backward again! They were beckoning me onward, beckoning as never before!

"And so, without so much as turning my head, I bounded on through the door and straight for the trees. As I reached the first of them, there came the voice of the ringmaster bidding me return. Soon other voices, voices great and small and deep and shrill, rose in one clear cry:

"Come back, Dan! Come back, Diggeldy Dan!"

"But the woods now held me fast in their arms."

"On, on," Diggeldy Dan! called every leaf.

"Stop, stop!" pleaded every child and, mingling with their voices, I could hear the guttural bass of the ringmaster's shout.

"How I ran! Deep, deep into the depths of the boundless woods I sped; and deep, deep into the boundless woods came they who gave chase. Peering back over my shoulder, I could see all the children, and all their fathers and mothers and uncles and even their aunts coming pell-mell in pursuit, all led by the ringmaster in his shiny top hat and shiny top-boots.

"You must not run away, Dan!" warned a voice from within.

"Come away, come away, Dan!" sang the leaves from the trees.

"And so I pressed on. Indeed, I could not stop. The leaves underfoot seemed in league with those overhead. They pushed against the soles of my feet, sending me forward by leaps and by bounds. But, fast as I ran, those who came after proved even swifter than I. Looking back once again, I could see the ringmaster had redoubled his speed. On he came, the split tails of his coat sticking straight out behind, while, clinging tight to its skirt, were the tow-headed boy and the little girl with the forget-me-not bonnet!

"I was glad they were gaining on me; and yet I was sorry. I wanted them to catch me, and—I didn't. Meanwhile, I ran like the wind. But they came nearer and nearer. Now the ringmaster was so close that I could make out the tiger-eye buttons on his very red vest.

"A hundred paces ahead showed the shadowy outline of a densely leafed thicket. For this cover I sped and, rounding its shoulder, shut my pursuers from view. Ah, then, just as I did so, something came from out the very air, swept me square off my toes, swung me outward and aloft and then dropped me into the depths of the thicket!

"As I scrambled to my feet I could hear the clamoring cries and glimpses the hurrying forms of the throng, as they swept around the corner of the copse that covered me. There were children of all ages and sizes, and many curls and many hair-ribbons beat out on the lap of the wind. And there were no end of mothers with very bright eyes and very pink cheeks, hand in hand with no end of fathers,

many of whom carried umbrellas which they brandished overhead as they ran.

"But suddenly there came a halt. For a puzzled half-minute, the ringmaster stood looking first to the left and next to the right. Then, as if making up his mind that I had gone toward the north, he cut the air with his whip, thrust it forward like a captain leading his troops to victory, and cried:

"Into the deeper woods!"

"Instantly all the fathers who possessed umbrellas pointed them aloft in exactly the same manner, and away went the throng raising more of a cry than before.

"At this I would have recalled them. But no sooner had I opened my mouth to do so than there came a warning 'S-s-s-sh' so tremendous that it fairly blew the hat off my head. And, looking to the left and to the right, I saw that I was standing between two great mud-colored posts, roofed in with a chin and the undermost side of a monstrous mouth, overhung with a nose that came halfway to the ground.

"Not a word out of you," warned the mouth.

"Swish, swish," from side to side went the nose.

"Tighter and tighter squeezed the two ponderous posts!

"And, meanwhile, the voices of those who had left me behind grew fainter and fainter and fainter, until, finally, I could hear them no more.

"Now, then," said the mouth, as the posts, which were really two legs, drew apart; and the nose, more correctly a trunk, reached back and lifted me to a place in the light, 'now you may make as much noise as you please.'

"And, looking up, I found myself gazing into the good-humored face of an elephant of marvelous size.

"Of course, it was Gray Ears," said Diggeldy Dan, as he jumped to his feet and gave a quick clap with his hands. "But now the Fetal Watch says we must all skip away for the night. So we'll part for a time, and tomorrow I'll tell you still more of the tale."

## Armor

The invention of some form of protective covering or armor for the body dates back a long way in the history of the world. Homer, in the Iliad, the story of the great siege of Troy by the Greeks, which was written some hundreds of years before the Christian era, has much to say, incidentally, about armor. He describes more than once the full armor of an ancient Greek warrior, greaves, corselet, helmet, shield, sword and spear, and tells us how each article was put on. Greaves are metal or leather protections for the legs, in fact, something very like a pair of modern cricket pads. One contingent of Greeks, at the siege of Troy, seems to have made a specialty of them, for

they are constantly referred to as "well-greaved Achaeans."

Even in those early days, some armor must have been very beautiful. Homer describes the famous shield of Achilles, made for him, so the story goes, by Hephaestus, the smith of the mythical inhabitants of Olympus. It was covered with pictures of cities and the people in them, soldiers lurking in ambush, farmers working in their fields, a vineyard, and wild animals. If the shield itself was nearly as beautiful as Homer's description of it, it must have been a wondrous work of art.

Roman soldiers also wore armor. Their shield, however, unlike the round Greek shield, was usually oblong and covered the whole body. One of the well-known battle maneuvers of those days was the formation of the "testudo" or tortoise, in which the soldiers held their shields above their heads, each shield being closely interlocked with the next. Thus a roof something like the shell of a tortoise was formed over the soldiers' heads, under cover of which they could advance close up to the walls of any city or fortified camp they were attacking. Each legion of Roman soldiers had its own particular standard, a tall shaft or pole with some device or other carved at the top, which was carried into battle with it.

Probably the Romans themselves introduced armor into England. "Chain mail," or armor made of small iron links, was worn long before the Crusades, though the Crusaders brought it to perfection. During the fourteenth century, chain mail gave place to armor made of metal plates, and there was a great development of armor made to cover the whole body.

A knight of a nobleman went into battle incased in a suit of steel, helmet, corselet, greaves, and gauntlets; and, by the middle of the fifteenth century, they had learned to make it cleverly pointed, so as to give freedom of movement, even the steel gauntlets having flexible fingers. Some armor was finely inlaid with gold and silver, and the knight's coat of arms was emblazoned on his shield. In the sixteenth century, armor was no longer used much in battle, but was reserved for jousts and tournaments. It was not only the knight, but his horse as well, that wore armor; and so heavy was it that, if man or horse were thrown, it was quite impossible for them to get up again.

It was, of course, the discovery of gunpowder which led to the disuse of armor.

## Bedtime

My mother blows the candle out And says goodnight to me. I hear her bracelets, as they ring And jingle merrily.

I hear her footsteps, as they go Beyond the closing door. The night has fallen, just as it Has always done before.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Abramka Stiflik, the Ladies' Tailor

November was a very lively month in the regiment's calendar. It was on the tenth of November that the annual ball took place. The ladies, of course, spent their best efforts in preparation for this event. Needless to say that in these arduous activities, Abramka Stiflik, the ladies' tailor, played a prominent rôle. He was the one man in Chmyrak who had any understanding at all for the subtle art of the feminine toilet. Preparations had begun in his shop in August already. Within the last weeks his modest parlor—furnished with six shabby chairs placed about a round table, and a fly-specked mirror on the wall—the atmosphere heavy with a smell of onions and herring, had been filled from early morning to the evening hours with the most charming and elegant of the fairer sex. There was trilling and discussion of styles and selection of material.

The only one who had never appeared in this parlor was the captain's wife. That had been a thorn in Abramka's flesh. He had spent days and nights going over in his mind how he could rid this lady of the, in his opinion, wretched habit of ordering her clothes from Moscow. For this ball, however, as she herself had told him, she had not ordered a dress but only material from out of town, from which he deduced that he was to make the gown for her. But there was only one week left before the ball, and still she had not come to him. Abramka was in a state of feverishness. He longed once to make a dress for Mrs. Zarubkin. It would add to his glory. He wanted to prove that he understood his trade just as well as any tailor in Moscow, and that it was quite superfluous for her to order her gowns outside of Chmyrak. He would come out the triumphant competitor of Moscow.

As each day passed and Mrs. Zarubkin did not appear in his shop, his nervousness increased. Finally she ordered a dressing-jacket from him—but not a word said of a ball gown. What was he to think of it? So, when Serpovoy came to him at Mrs. Zarubkin was expecting him at her home, it goes without saying that he instantly removed the dozen pins in his mouth, as he was trying on a customer's dress, told one of his assistants to continue with the fitting, and instantly set off to call on the captain's wife. In this case, it was not a question of a mere ball gown, but of the acquisition of the best customer in town.

Abramka removed his silk hat, stepped into the kitchen, and said gravely, with profound feeling: "Mrs. Zarubkin, I am entirely at your service."

"Come into the reception room. I

have something very important to speak to you about."

Abramka followed in silence. He stepped softly on tiptoe, as if afraid of waking some one.

"You know that the ball is to take place in a week?"

"Yes, indeed, Mrs. Zarubkin, in only one week; unfortunately, only one week," replied Abramka, sighing.

"But you remember your promise to make my dress for me for the ball this time?"

"Mrs. Zarubkin," Abramka cried, laying his hand on his heart, "have I said that I was not willing to make it? No, indeed, I said it must be made and made right—for Mrs. Zarubkin, it must be better than for anyone else. That's the way I feel about it."

"Splendid! Just what I wanted to know."

"But why don't you show me your material? Why don't you say to me, 'Here, Abramka, here is the stuff, make a dress?' Abramka would work on it day and night."

"Ahem, that's just it—I can't order it. That is where the trouble comes in. Tell me, Abramka, what is the shortest time you need for making the dress? Listen, the very shortest?"

Abramka shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, is a week too much for a ball dress such as you will want? It's got to be sewed, it can't be pasted together. You, yourself, know that, Mrs. Zarubkin."

"But supposing I order it only three days before the ball?"

"Only three days before the ball? A ball dress? Am I a god, Mrs. Zarubkin? I am nothing but the ladies' tailor, Abramka Stiflik."

"Well, then, you are a nice tailor!" said Tatyana Grigoryevna, scornfully. "In Moscow they made a ball dress for me in two days."

Abramka jumped up as if at a shot, and beat his breast.

"Is that so? Then I say, Mrs. Zarubkin," he cried pathetically, "if they made a ball gown for you in Moscow in two days, very well, then I will make a ball gown for you, if I must, in one day. I will neither eat nor sleep, and I won't let my help off either for one minute. How does that suit you?"—I. N. Potapenko ("Best Russian Short Stories," compiled and edited by Thomas Seltzer).

## The Bush

Give us from dawn to dark  
Blue of Australian skies,  
Let there be none to mark  
Whither our pathway lies.

Give us when noontide comes  
Rest in the woodland free—  
Fragrant breath of the gums,  
Cold, sweet scent of the sea.

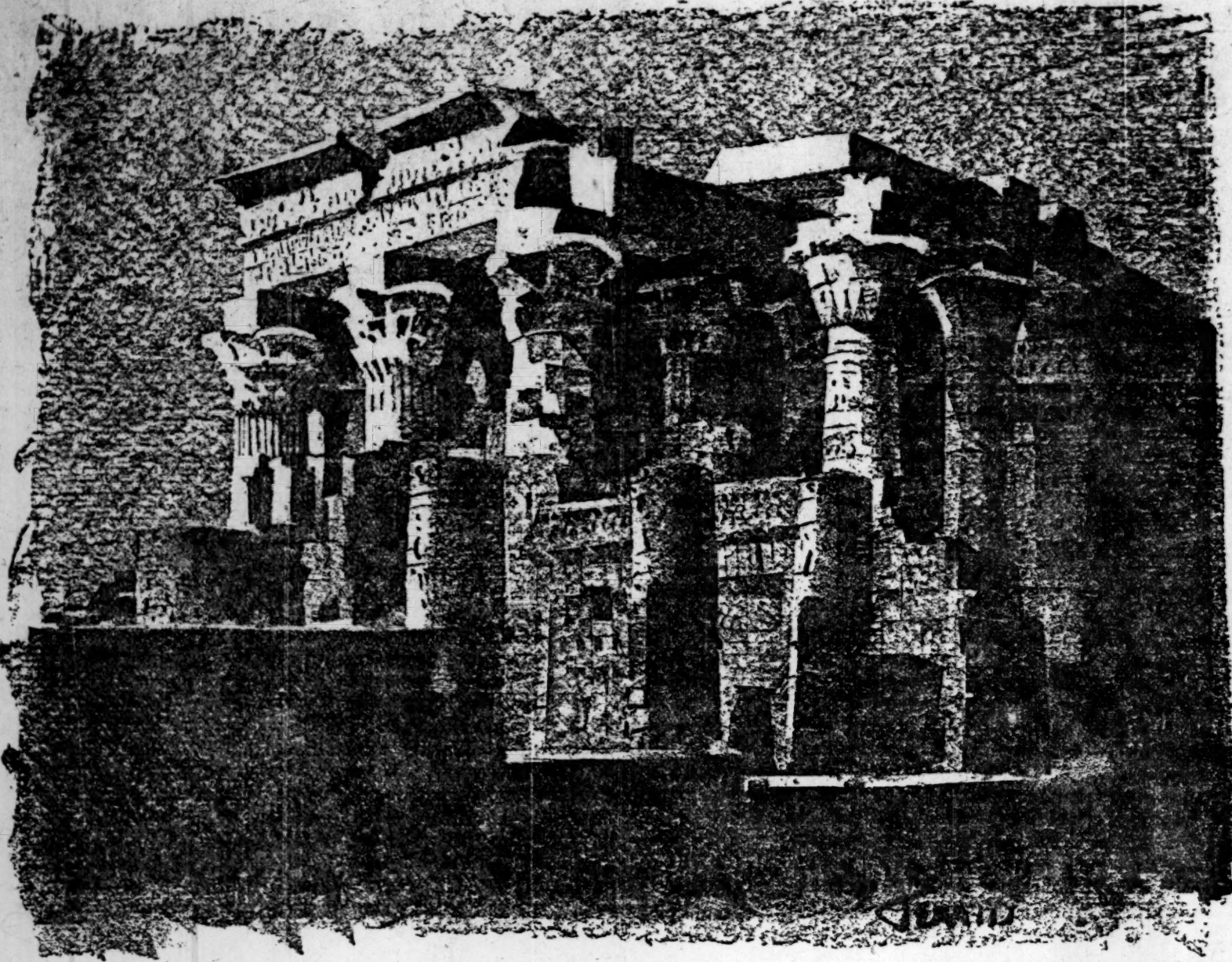
Give us the wattle's gold  
And the dead-end air,  
One day the loveliness bold  
The loneliest landscapes wear.

These are the haunts we love,  
Glad with enchanted hours,  
Bright as the heavens above,  
Fresh as the wild bush flowers.

—James L. Cuthbertson.

## A Plea for Natural History

We content ourselves with a knowledge of the tongues, and a little skill in philology, or history, perhaps, and antiquity; and neglect that which to me seems more material. I mean natural history. I do not discountenance or derogate from those other studies; I should betray mine own ignorance and weakness should I do so; I only wish they might not altogether jostle and exclude this. I wish that this might be brought in fashion among us.—John Ray (1691).



The Temple of Kôm Ombo, Egypt

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A Type, in Small, of the World

What a gay and imposing picture the Egyptian temples must have been to the eye! The pylons with their huge colored flagstaffs and flying pennons, the avenues of sphinxes, the great colonnaded courts, the columns with their floral capitals, resplendent with brilliant colors sometimes almost assuming the form of bouquets of flowers. The temple, as well as the house, was, in the eye of the Egyptian, a type in small of the world. The roof corresponded to the sky, and was therefore adorned with stars upon blue ground, painted vultures decorated the walls. The pavement represented the earth, and on the bottom of the wall we see flowers blossoming, and ponds filled with fishes and water plants, rivers and canals with boats bringing the products of the different provinces of the country as offerings to the deities of the temple. The decorations of the inner parts were exclusively of a religious character, while the outer walls and pylons were covered with the representations depicting the exploits of the King's campaigns and great festivals or other important events of his reign.

For thousands of years the desert sand has covered the temples of Egypt, and thus in many instances preserved the freshness of the colors. Most of them had fallen into ruins, but through the activities of the "service des antiquités" of Egypt, they are being gradually excavated and restored, and often succeed in giving a very fair idea of what they must have been like originally.

The temple of Kôm Ombo, the Hill of Ombo, lies about fifteen miles north of Assuan, the first cataract on the banks of the Nile, on a plateau fifty feet above the river. It was erected near the site of the ancient city of Ombo, once the capital of Lower Egypt, now buried in the sand. The temple, which in 1893 was restored under the directions of De Morgan, belongs to the Ptolemaic period, and is embellished with low reliefs executed by the order of Philometor, Energetes II, and especially by King Neos Dionysos, 80-52 B. C. The reliefs which were later added under the Roman Emperors are "en creux" and have lost altogether the exquisite touch and fineness which the early Egyptian reliefs possess.

In the Greco-Roman times, the character of the ceilings was changed, and instead of the simple star pattern, astronomical designs, such as star-gods in their boats, were introduced. The Greco-Romans used to respect the form of worship of the natives, and suffered their gods to play a great part as long as their own personal glory was sufficiently commemorated. And thus we find on the walls of the massive pylon which forms the entrance of the temple, reliefs showing Neos Dionysos presenting various offerings to the gods of Ombo, or these gods pouring water of consecration upon the King, or we see him in presence of the Harpocris being blessed by a lion-headed Isis and the falcon-headed Harpocris, on the right, and by the goddess Nut and the ibis-headed Thout on the left.

Ombo is built on the same plan as most temples of this period but, curiously unlike them, is dedicated to two deities, the crocodile-headed Sobek and the falcon-headed Harpocris, each god having its own gateways, doorways, and chapels. The latter stand side by side at the north end of the temple, and are approached by three antechambers, a hypostyle hall, and a vestibule, both containing columns with rich floral and palm capitals. The mural reliefs in all these are of exceptional beauty, especially the one depicting Philometor, who, clad in a

white mantle and accompanied by Cleopatra, stands before the falcon-headed Khons, who writes the name of the King upon a palm branch. Behind are Sobek and Harpocris. A passage separates the chambers and halls from the inclosing richly decorated wall. This wall is likewise decorated by a wider passage from the high outer walls which at the entrance form a fine colonnade court.

Prosper Cook's steamers land now at the spot where once the gorgeous rowing boats carrying the sacred boat with the image of the gods or the Pharaoh and his wife used to be brought up the Nile, to be placed on the pedestal of black granite in the sanctuary. The courts and halls once filled by magnificently robed priests, and resounding with the chants, accompanied by the rattling of the cistrums, now echo the hubbub of the voices of inquisitive trippers and ignorant dragomen explaining the meaning of the inscriptions and reliefs in their own fantastic way. O tempora, O mores!

## "The Apostle of Virginia"

At the very time that William Strachey, in some rude cabin near the banks of the James River, was writing his most eloquent and thrilling book about Virginia, and the awful voyage thither, there lived, in a comfortable parish in the north of England, a noble-minded clergyman, Alexander Whitaker, a man of apostolic zeal for the gospel and apostolic sorrow for all men who were beyond the reach of the gospel; a man to whom his creed was so vivid and tremendous a fact that he stood ready to be a missionary for it, and a martyr, even at the world's end. His father was the celebrated divine, William Whitaker, master of St. John's College, Cambridge; he himself had taken his degrees at that university; and he was happily settled, in full parochial composure, a man of property, usefulness, and good repute. But to him, such appeals from Virginia as those of William Strachey came as a cry of his own brethren for help. . . . Accordingly in the following year, 1611, in the company of Sir Thomas Dale, this prosperous clergyman "did voluntarily leave his warm nest, and to the wonder of his kindred and the amazement of them that knew him, undertook this heroic resolution to go to Virginia, and help to bear the name of God to the heathen."

Alexander Whitaker lived in Virginia a brave and blameless life, a true missionary for Christ—the pure and beautiful light of his message going with him everywhere, across plantation and through wilderness, into the colonist's hut and the wigwam of the savage; and when at last he was seen no more of men, the tradition of him lingered there as a halcyon influence, and his name lives in our early history under the tender and sacred title of "the Apostle of Virginia."

After he had been in America two years and had made himself master of his subject, he put his experience, and his benign hopes, and his passionate sense of Christian duty, into a book, "Good News from Virginia," published in London in 1613. The habits of the pulpit clung to him at his writing table; and the book which he wrote for the enlightenment of England concerning Virginia has the form and tone of the hortatory sermon; a "pithy and godly exhortation," as Crashaw called it, "interlarded with narratives of many particulars touching the country, climate, and commodities." He prefixes to it a Biblical text; he expounds from that text the Christian doctrine of trying to do good to others even by a sacrifice of our-

self; and he points out the great opportunity England has of illustrating this doctrine in the case of her colony in the new world. . . . In presenting to the motherland the claims of Virginia upon her interest and pity, he gives a clear and well-wrought sketch of the country and of the Indians, expressing himself throughout the whole book in the diction of an earnest-minded, scholarly man, although without any singular superlatives in thought and style. His own heart is full of compassion for the Indians, to whose "blighted and desolate nature" he would bring the comfort of heavenly truth; and he sees not why all Christian Englishmen should not feel as he does: "Let the miserable condition of these naked slaves of the devil move you to compassion toward them. They acknowledge that there is a great God, but know him not. . . . Wherefore they serve the devil through fear, after a base manner."

Having in this book tried to induce England to bring only her noblest moods to her consideration of the affairs of Virginia, having appealed to piety, compassion, magnanimity, even the love of gain, at last, like a true-born Englishman, from the wilderness of America, where his English heart still beat within him, he stretched his hand homeward and touched the chord of national pride: "Shall our nation, hitherto famous for noble attempts, and the honorable finishing of what they have begun, be now taxed for inconstancy? . . . Yes, shall we be a scorn among our neighbor princes, for basely leaving what we honorably began? Awake, ye true-hearted Englishmen; remember that the plantation is God's, and the reward your country's."—Moses Colt Tyler, in "History of American Literature."

## Orchard Harvest

Ah! they are gathering in the orchard harvest. Look at that young rogue in the old mossy apple tree—that great tree, bending with the weight of its golden rennets—see how he pelts his little sister beneath with apples as red and as round as her own cheeks, while she, with her outstretched frock, is trying to catch them, and laughing and offering to pelt again as often as one pelts against her; and look at that still younger imp, who, grave as a judge, is creeping on hands and knees under the tree, picking up the apples as they fall, and depositing them so honestly in the great basket on the grass, already fixed so firmly and opened so widely, and filled almost to overflowing by the brown rough fruitage of the golden rennet's next neighbor the russeting; and see that smallest urchin of all, seated apart in infantine state on the turf bank, with that toothsome piece of deformity a-crumpling in each hand, now biting from one sweet, hard, juicy morsel and now from another. Is not that a pretty English picture? And then, farther up the orchard, that bold, hardy lad, the eldest born, who has scaled the tall, straight, upper branch of the great pear tree, and is sitting there as securely and as fearlessly, in as much safety though apparent danger as a sailor on the topmast. Now he shakes the tree with a mighty swing that brings down a pelt of shower of stony bergamots, which the father gathers rapidly up. . . . Is not that a pretty picture?—Mary Russell Mitford.

## Working

He who will not work shall want,  
Nought for nought is just;  
Won't do, must do when he can't;  
Better rub than rust;  
Bees are flying, slugs are dying,  
Better rub than rust.

—Ebenzer Elliot.

## Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE humblest form of manual labor has thought behind it. The laborer cannot lift a brick to place it in his barrow, or convey it to the point where it will become part of the wall under construction, without exercising a certain amount of judgment. And the building itself, even to considerable detail, must have existed in the mind of the architect before a sod was cut for its foundations. It is the same all through life. Every worker is a thinker, more or less. But should he act mechanically, without being guided by reason, the structure upon which he is engaged, no matter what its nature, begins to be in danger.

The bulk of the world's work is apparently done in the material realm, so-called. The human mind believes in the reality of matter, believes that matter possesses real presence, and that different kinds of matter act and react on each other according to what it is pleased to regard as material law. Human existence, to a very great extent, is thus taken up with material adjustments; and the average man is undoubtedly very considerably under the delusion that the so-called activities of matter, embracing all material phenomena, are real, and that in witnessing them he is beholding what has resulted from actual cause. He may not, of course, analyze the position to this extent for himself, but nevertheless that is what it amounts to.

Now Christian Science has changed entirely the point of view of many people with regard to the question of work. It has given them a knowledge of reality they did not have before, a knowledge of divine Principle, of the Principle which underlies and supports all real being. This knowledge has enabled them to see matter in an entirely new light, as, indeed, not something real at all in itself, but the subjective state of the human mind; and this understanding of the reality of spiritual being and the unreality of the material sense of being is simply revolutionizing their conceptions of work. Thus, the student of this Science is gradually learning the value of right thinking, that is, thinking from the basis of divine Principle. For example, he no longer resorts to material remedies in the treatment of disease. He knows that there is one perfect Principle, and that the expression of Principle, the real man, is perfect also. He knows that man is spiritual, made in the likeness of divine Principle, and that man is under the law of Principle, not under so-called material law. It is the knowledge of the truth of being which breaks down the false beliefs in material causation and law, those false beliefs which keep the human race in bondage. But, notice that a fundamental point in the teaching of Christian Science is that the action of Principle is perfect, Principle being All-in-all, and the manifestation of Principle being the only activity. As Mrs. Eddy has written on page 3 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's law in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation."

The more a man knows of Principle the better will he be able to do the work that lies to his hand, because his thoughts and desires will be purer, less material. Nothing is more wonderful than the transforming power of the understanding of Principle on a man's capacity for work. His comparative freedom from sickness illustrates this. The fact, too, that he is able in an increasing degree to prevent the lodgment of evil thoughts in his consciousness, such as jealousy, malice, anger, hatred and so on, leaves him much freer for the pursuit of worthy aims.

And so Christian Science adjusts human life to an entirely new basis, a basis which is an understanding of Principle. As this understanding is gained, progress goes on; but the complete regeneration of the individual does not take place in a day, for the working out of one's salvation means the entire destruction of the belief in the reality of matter through spiritual understanding. It is a question of demonstration. Faith alone will not do it. "Faith without works is dead." The knowledge of Principle must constantly be applied. That is the work which will alone enable one to demonstrate the unreality of matter and its supposed laws, those false beliefs which limit mankind on every hand and constantly make for disintegration and destruction. "Prayer, watching, and working," Mrs. Eddy writes, "combined with self-immolation, are God's gracious means for accomplishing whatever has been successfully done for the Christianization and health of mankind." (Science and Health, p. 1.)

Christian Science provides true education suitable for the work of the world. Even in the ordinary use of the term is not that the purpose with which education is generally accredited? Christian Science helps men to overcome the difficulties they encounter in everyday life. But far more than any merely human system of education does Christian Science equip them for the battle of life. And there never was greater need than today for a system which will transform human beings from moral weaklings into men who, knowing and trusting the power of Principle, can face with equanimity the fallacies of mortal mind. Divine Mind is infinite; mortal mind is a supposition, or nothing. The knowledge of Truth is the master of evil. How well does Mrs. Eddy sum up the position on page 252 of "The First Church

of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," when she writes: "The entire purpose of true education is to make one not only know the truth but live it—to make one enjoy doing right, make one not work in the sunshine and run away in the storm, but work midst clouds of wrong, injustice, envy, hate; and wait on God, the strong deliverer, who will reward righteousness and punish iniquity." The greater a man's understanding of divine Principle the better will be his work; and, speaking absolutely, and there is no other truthful way of speaking, the only real work is to reflect divine Principle.

## The Lark Ascending

He rises and begins to sound.  
He drops the silver chain of sound.  
Of many links without a break.  
In chirrup, whistle, slur and shake,  
All interwoven and spreading wide,  
Like water-dimples down a tide  
Where ripple ripple overcurts  
And eddy into eddy whirls:  
A press of hurried notes that run  
So fleet they scarce are more than one,  
Yet changingly the trills repeat  
And linger ringing while they fleet. . . .  
As up he wings the spiral stair,  
A song of light, and pierces air  
With fountain ardour, fountain play,  
To reach the shining tops of day,  
And drink in everything discerned  
An ecstasy to music turned.  
Impelled by what his happy bill  
Disperses; drinking, showering still,  
Unthinking save that he may give  
His voice the outlet, there to live  
Renewed in endless notes of glee,  
So thirsty of his voice is he,  
For all to hear and all to know  
That he is joy, awake, aglow.  
The tumult of the heart to hear  
Through pureness filtered crystal-clear,  
And know the pleasure sprinkled bright  
By simple singing of delight,  
Shrill, ineffective, unrestrained,  
Rapt, ringing, on the jet sustained  
Without a break, without a fall,  
Sweet-silvery, sheer lyrical,  
Peregrinal, quavering up the chord  
Like myriad dew of sunny sward  
That trembling into fulness shine,  
And sparkle dropping argentine;  
Such wooing as the ear receives  
From zephyr caught in choric leaves  
Of aspens when their chattering net  
Is flushed to white with shivers wet. . . .

But wider over many heads  
The starry voice ascending spreads,  
Awakening, as it waxes thin,  
The best in us to him akin;  
And every face, to watch him raised,  
Puts on the light of children praised,  
So rich our human pleasure ripes  
When sweetness on sincerity pipes,  
Though naught be promised from the seas,  
But only a soft-ruffling breeze  
Sweep glittering on a still content,  
Serenity in rapturism. . . .  
—George Meredith.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### South Africa After the War

SOUTH AFRICA, like practically every other country, is in the midst of the great work of readjustment; and, like practically every other country, is finding it a complex task. For, here as elsewhere, it is not a question merely, or indeed to any great extent, of restoring pre-war conditions. It is essentially a question of building a new social structure, and of changing over an industrially transfigured country from war to peace conditions. South Africa, declared Mr. Herbert Warrington Smyth, Secretary of Mines and Industries in the Union Government, during his recent visit to Washington as one of the delegates from South Africa to the International Labor Conference—South Africa has been infused with the determination so to adjust affairs as to obtain a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry. Labor is finding its way to a larger share of influence and power.

Now such a position is, of course, so far from being peculiar to South Africa that it may be said to be the prominent characteristic of the social trend in many countries. In South Africa, however, the real nature of this trend is specially apparent. The gathering strength of Labor everywhere is very far indeed from being entirely due to what has been called the "awakening of the masses" to a recognition of their political power. It is due, just as much if not more, to the fact that Labor is enlarging, and, indeed, has already enlarged its borders out of all recognition. The war has been a great leveler. And Labor everywhere owes its recent enormous advances very largely to the fact that thousands of men and women, not hitherto so engaged, have become "workmen" and "workingwomen" in the wholly inadequate, but sufficiently understood meaning of those terms. These men and women, whether the old Labor parties recognize it or not, have already brought into being a new party, a party which offers attractions to men and women of all parties, and is a Labor party in the truest sense of the word.

And so Mr. Smyth, in discussing the matter as it affected South Africa, the other day, pointed out that whilst at present there were only five members of the Labor Party in the Union Parliament, it seemed probable that, at the next general election, the representation would be much larger, "not only," he added significantly, "because the Labor Party is growing stronger, but because there are many people outside it who sympathize with the new aspirations of the working people, and will vote for their representatives." South Africa, after the war, may be moving politically in the direction of Labor control, just as other countries are apparently doing. But this control promises, nevertheless, to be a control in a peculiar degree representative of the whole country. It is much the same elsewhere. A Labor Party led by Lord Robert Cecil in Great Britain, or by General Smuts in South Africa, is no more inconceivable than a Labor Party led by William Morris Hughes in Australia, which has for so long been an accomplished fact.

For the rest, South Africa is most energetically employed in putting her economic house in order. Before the war, South Africa was essentially an importing country. Her industrial and financial strength lay in her gold and her diamonds, and so a very high percentage of her supplies and manufactured goods were imported, chiefly from Europe. The outbreak of the war at once wrought tremendous changes in this situation. Importation became steadily more and more difficult as the war progressed, and South Africa was obliged to devise means of meeting her own needs. New industries were started in all directions, and one of the great problems now facing the country is how best to deal with these new developments. Many of them will doubtless be retained, and even enlarged; but there is always this difference between the "war industry" and the "peace industry," that in the case of the war industry, all other considerations are subservient to the one consideration of securing the product; whilst in the peace industry the question of its profitable manufacture enters very largely into the matter. In these circumstances, it is welcome to find that the government is securing the most expert advice in dealing with the matter, and that the all-important question is to be settled with the assistance of "a strong advisory board of men of industrial and technical experience and attainment."

Another great question in South Africa is that of railways. The Union is, of course, in a forward position in this respect, but, like all young countries, is faced with the problem of the "long haul" through sparsely settled regions. Enormous distances have to be covered in order to link up the various centers of population, and although every year, as the population grows, sees the railways in a better financial position, for the present they have often to be run at a loss. Such a situation, however, would never deter a farsighted government from building railways, and it is not deterring the South African Government. Improved and extended railway facilities figure prominently in South Africa's program of reconstruction and readjustment.

### Collecting Funds in Schools

Too often the modern school is looked upon merely as a convenient group of children to be exploited for one thing or another. When an organization wishes to raise funds for almost any purpose whatever, its first thought seems to be, in these days of "drives," to see if it can get the cooperation of the school children. In many such cases, the cooperation involves the working, "tooth and nail," on the part of the children, to raise the sum of money fixed as their quota. Rivalry is stimulated until each "room" in a building is zealous to outdo every other "room," and each school to collect more than any other school in the community. Only the most alert of the children are in any position to judge for themselves

as to the merits of the cause for which they are set to work. Emotionally and sentimentally the whole thing has been presented to them with the sole thought of getting results. The chief result is, therefore, necessarily to break into the legitimate work of the school.

Even such organizations as the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, and societies for the relief of stricken people in Belgium, Armenia, Serbia, or Timbuktou, have bestirred themselves to use the pupils everywhere. Bazaars, entertainments, and "tag days," not to speak of dances, even in the grammar grades, have been fostered as adjuncts of money-raising campaigns. Now what is objectionable in all this, which is common knowledge, is not necessarily that the purposes for which the money is desired are unworthy, but simply that the method is surely unworthy of any reputable organization. As a method, it reminds one of the able-bodied man or woman who sends out a wistful-looking youngster to beg on the streets. Such a person knows that a tiny waif, asking for money, may more easily disarm resistance than an adult. Any kind of campaign that tries to make capital out of the supposed ability of children to wheedle money out of their elders is, to that extent, pernicious.

So, instead of educating children in public begging, schools everywhere, parents, and the public certainly need to consider carefully the reason for such a resolution as that just passed in Chicago by the American Federation of Teachers: "We deprecate the practice of using the machinery of the schools for systematic collection of funds from pupils." The school system of any country should not be allowed to degenerate into a medley of very vaguely related endeavors. Greater simplicity, rather than more mystifying complexity, is the need of these times, when educators are so notoriously underpaid as almost to endanger the development of genuinely democratic education. Any mere dependence on the so-called mass-psychology of children should be watched and guarded against. Each child's way of education has to go on in accord with what is really most broadly intelligent. No organization has the right to feel that every pupil should be trained in ways of money-getting. What would be thought, for instance, of a suggestion that the school children should be used for collecting the taxes of a community? The very statement reduces to absurdity any reasons that may be given for employing the boys and girls in any campaign through the schools for funds. The whole educational system needs to settle down and do only what is strictly its work, and leave all else to other agencies.

### Methods of Advertising

THE war has had, of course, an immense influence on advertising. With the success of the various "drives" has come an impulse, on the part of every sort of enterprise, to make the most of the same effective methods. Effectiveness seems to be the one criterion that many consider. From its very nature a "drive" is a form of compulsion. In addition, it is frequently used for very questionable objects. Certainly apparent results do not justify a doubtful end, any more than a purpose that is assumed to be good justifies any and all methods for attaining it. When a highwayman gets all the valuables of the passer-by whom he has skillfully attacked, doubtless he thinks himself wonderfully efficient. Instead of either force or inveiglement, true advertising is education. At its best it is the turning of attention to what is true from every standpoint; at its worst it is a forcible fixing of public thought on some line of action, regardless of whether the course be right or wrong.

If an advertising campaign succeeds in putting into the hands of a million people a bad book, it does so by deliberately planning to put them to sleep so that they will judge evil to be good. The same is true in the case of many a much-talked-of motion picture. All too often people have been influenced more by the advertising than by the actual production. They have been told beforehand what they should like and how they should like it. In this way little scope is left them for intelligent individual appreciation. This same pernicious method is being used nowadays by many optometrists, who would induce people generally to believe that they are more pleased with spectacles than without. If people can be deluded in such a manner, possibly they could even be induced to paint circles around their eyes, after the fashion of an African savage. Many organizations which have purported to be benevolent have used pictures and other devices specifically intended to shock people. Then they have accompanied or followed these by piteous appeals for funds, on a basis of utter sentimentalism. All this, of course, tends to avert attention from the really right way, rather than actually to advertise what is worth while.

Surely, then, the so-called advertising of the horrible, the diseased, the destructive should be no more tolerated, even by advertisers themselves, than liquor or opium propaganda, for instance, can be in America. Only what is genuinely constructive can ever be true advertising. And in the best of advertising as it develops, the mere reiteration of slogans and catch-phrases needs to be kept within reason. Craftiness has to give way before the best craftsmanship. This is what the advertisers of the world, including especially the Americans who consider themselves proficient pioneers in this work, should continually remember. Every method should be honest and really wise, whether it be used for automobiles or for soap.

### Welfare Legislation

THE trouble with much so-called welfare legislation is that the average person of intelligence might fare, not well, but ill under its operation. With the many minimum wage bills, health insurance projects, workmen's compensation acts, and so on, there are two main dangers. The first is that the provisions of such laws may be so complex and confusing as to leave little room for the development of really individual activity. The second is that subtle and sinister influences will certainly try to take advantage of all this machinery for the domination of every slightest move on the part of anybody. Though

this seems to be an era of regulation, it is wise to remember that the real regulation is simple orderliness. The declaration of right should not be an attempt to plan for every detail of any emergency that might possibly arise. If the legislative bodies of the world do not soon repeal more statutes than they enact, we shall before long build up a system resembling the old sumptuary laws of ancient Japan, which took account of even the smallest phases of everyday living.

Any legislative act should aid in freeing the work of the world, not in stifling it. Long before the war, the casual traveler in Germany was soon made aware of how the government insisted on dominating every detail of his experience, from the putting up of a stove in a sitting-room to so-called insurance against sickness. In Germany, indeed, was to be found the apotheosis of welfare legislation. The plan for compulsory health insurance which grew up there could scarcely be a good model for England, Australia, or America. And yet England was duped into adopting it. Now that the medical politicians have secured a department of health in England and in Canada, they will probably try more and more to show their influence in other acts, which the lay citizen might not regard with particular suspicion. Let them be allowed to do so, it is well to remember such a statement as that of the Health Insurance Commission of Illinois: "There is no evidence that compulsory health insurance has resulted in an improvement in health. The death rates and morbidity statistics of the countries which did not have compulsory health insurance show a decline fully equal to that of the countries which have such systems. It seems clear that compulsory health insurance is not an important factor in the prevention of disease or in the conservation of health." It must sooner or later be generally recognized that the health and well-being of any community does not depend on any such makeshifts. Prohibition alone is bound to do more good than any amount of medical supervision in industrial concerns or public schools.

So special acts, which consider women separately as a weaker class, or which are apparently intended to protect people in all sorts of circumstances, need to be carefully watched for "jokers." It would indeed be strange if the temporary experience of the world with military affairs should lead to any kind of Germanization of legislation in those countries which are busy congratulating themselves on the winning of the more obvious aspects of the war. In such a state as New York especially, where the Legislature is again in session, there cannot be too much alertness in these matters. The subtle propaganda that was carried on throughout the war is not yet ended. Hence the complete winning of all that democracy has stood for is yet to come.

### The Beginnings of the H. B. C.

FEW legends are more familiar, throughout the length and breadth of Canada, than the three letters which, for nearly 250 years, have stood for the famous "Company of Adventurers of England Trading Into Hudson's Bay." In other words, the Hudson's Bay Company. "Wherever we go in this country," declares one traveler, "we encounter H. B. C. We have seen the legend sewn on the garments of Indians; we have seen it flying from rude forts; it has been painted on canoes; and it is inscribed on bales and boxes." It is the sign of "the company," par excellence, an organization which, in a way unique in the story of the nations, has played the part of a Greek chorus to the history of a continent. The Hudson's Bay Company witnessed the French dominion in North America rise and decline and, finally, disappear. It saw the grand expansions of the British colonies, further south; the Revolution; the separation from the parent State; and it has been an onlooker of the entire history of the United States, through all its hundred and forty-and-five years of independence. The Hudson's Bay Company was "in business" a hundred years before the Boston Tea Party, and it is in business, "on the old stand," today.

Its beginnings have a peculiar interest at the present time; not merely because the history of the H. B. C. is nearing the rounded tale of 250 years, but because the formation of the company was the immediate outgrowth of one of those periods of expansion which so frequently, in history, have followed a period of struggle. It was in the year 1670 that Charles II granted a charter to his "dear and entirely beloved cousin, Prince Rupert" and a number of other noblemen and gentlemen "to trade into Hudson's Bay." England had just passed through a revolution, followed by a long period of repression, followed again by a period of license. The great host of adventurers, to whom a long period of war had given employment, had almost exhausted the possibilities at home of the great Restoration, and the air was filled with the discussion of grand schemes for adventure over seas, with possible acquisition of fabulous wealth in a fabulously short space of time. Every London tavern and coffee house resounded with wonderful schemes for conquest, trade, or the exploitation of distant lands, and the Court was literally besieged with petitions for grants, charters, patents, and monopolies from all manner of people.

It was not, therefore, surprising that, in due time, certain of these adventurers should turn their thoughts to a country which was steadily coming into prominence as a land of possibility, the country around Hudson's Bay. Stories of how the French were reaping a golden harvest there, through the Company of the Hundred Associates, were reaching London; whilst the value of the shiploads of furs which kept arriving off Havre lost nothing in the telling. And so, one June day, in 1668, the ketch *Nonsuch* slipped down the Thames en route for the New-World with the products of Hudson's Bay as the object of her journey. Fifteen months later she was back again, with her work so well done that nothing would do but that the merchants who had been concerned in the adventure must get a charter from the King. To this end Prince Rupert, who had had a direct interest in the original project, was persuaded to use his good offices.

Charles was nothing loath. Indeed, it was no doubt a relief to him to find that his cousin desired nothing more.

Where he might have asked for money, he was only asking for the grant of a continent. And so the charter was granted, and signed, and the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay were accorded the power of holding and alienating lands, and the "sole right of trade in Hudson's Strait, and with the territories upon the coasts of the same." The territory which was described as Rupert's Land consisted of the whole region whose waters flowed into Hudson's Bay, and was of quite unknown extent. Throughout this vast country the company was empowered "to erect forts, make reprisals, send home all English subjects entering the Bay without a license, and to declare war and make peace with any prince or people not Christian." No company could well have asked for a more generous beginning.

### Notes and Comments

IF ONE may accept the report of a Canadian merchant in Ontario, a change is there under way that will materially affect community life in the near future. Within a short time, according to this observer, all rural trading will be done in the cities, and the village general store will practically vanish. He is not alone in his opinion; for several hundred farmers were recently interrogated on the subject, and their replies indicated that they went, on an average, about thirty-four miles from home to do their buying. Only about a quarter of the men and women purchased clothing in the home village. The automobile on the farm is, of course, responsible, combined with the prosperity of the farmers; but the number of automobiles owned by farmers is steadily increasing, and the prosperity of the farmers seems unlikely to diminish. In its time the village store has been a picturesque and necessary market place, but it will hardly be kept for its picturesqueness, if a new order of rural life makes it unnecessary.

WHILST twenty-six institutions were represented at the recent Children's Welfare Exhibition in the Melbourne Town Hall, it is not surprising that, to the newsboys of the Victorian capital, and to many visitors, the greatest thing shown was a three-paneled honor roll made, during their spare hours, by members of the Newsboys Society. On the roll was a long list of names of former paper boys of Melbourne who had served in the great war, many with distinction. Melbourne is proud of its little street sellers, and generals of the stamp of fighting "Pompey" Elliot are even prouder of the record of the grown-up members of the City Newsboys Society.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE issues a bulletin entitled "The Domestic Cat." If friends of the cat, in search of the latest design in embroidered cushions for the comfort of their pets, turn to this treatise for suggestions, they may be rudely shocked to find there mainly a record of crime, cruelty, and willful destruction, all laid at Grimalkin's door, supported by copious evidence from the camera. But this, as Lewis Carroll would say, "is scarcely odd because" the bulletin is the work of the state ornithologist; so that the cat's conduct is, so to speak, examined from a "bird's-eye view." This recalls an article appearing two or three years ago in a western weekly on the subject of "man." It was written by a devoted admirer of the mosquito, and from the straightforward statements contained therein, it was clear that the human being was by no means the benign and altruistic creature he may have fancied himself to be.

THE number of rare books in the United States will no doubt be increased by the forthcoming dispersal of the Arbury Hall library, which Sir Richard Newdegate, first Baron of Arbury, started and successive book-loving barons have increased until it has long been considered one of the finest old English collections in Great Britain. The sale will bring into the market books that are missing from some of the most remarkable private libraries in the United States. Very likely among them will be "Pandosto, The Triumph of Time," from which, written by Robert Greene, Shakespeare is said to have taken the plot for the "Winter's Tale." "Pandosto," nowadays, by virtue of rarity and Shakespeare, is worth a sum that would astonish its author. Perhaps Master Greene would consider this another "triumph of Time."

ON AN entire block of land in New York is to be built an apartment house that, so far as its tenants are concerned, will go far toward the "cooperative" plan of domestic economy. It happens that this particular project involves much money: the land and building will have cost \$4,000,000, the building will contain sixteen stories, and there will be a large restaurant on the ground floor. But should the conditions of today continue, conditions that affect a large proportion of the American population, some financial genius will, it seems, have to devise a scheme whereby may be provided for the people of modest means a mode of decent and adequate living. Certainly there is nothing unreasonable in believing that American ingenuity has only to be awakened to find some way out of a condition of affairs that is manifestly deteriorating public and private economy.

CIRCUMSTANCES recently brought about a house-cleaning and opening of shut-up rooms in the Boston Theater, which dates back to 1854, and the process disclosed many forgotten things that are of interest. Manuscript plays came to light which the first manager imported from England more than fifty years ago, old stage armor and costumes that clothed the players in productions that had their little period of fame, as well as the "counterfeit presentments" of actors and actresses who played there in the nineteenth century, and little imagined the invention of the motion picture, or that the Boston Theater would be given over to exhibiting it. The most impressive discovery, perhaps, was an oil painting of Edwin Forrest in the character of *Virginius*. One is surprised at the thought of so many long-disused rooms in the heart of a modern city, but this old theater was generously built, and, as changes came in the management, this storeroom and that were closed and apparently forgotten.